THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,613—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOULTAN	11000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Ircassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Apr. 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "
*Caledonia	6393	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th "
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Caledonia	6393	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	2nd Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	4th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Oct. "
*Caledonia	6393	G. Mitchell	1st Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	15th Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	937
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of 1 Rs. Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.

‡ Lhasa — 2184 Mon. 8th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & G. M.

* Kaisara ..... 115 Thurs. 11 April 9 a.m. C. M.

† Dumra ... 1695 Friday 12th April 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kaisara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 11th April calling at Muscat, Lingg, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3,200 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ocealien	4143	Mages	12th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Meiber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X.	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Bellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	T. Mattina	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs.	460 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polovera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lampor F. M. S.	Chefoo
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Samarang	Yokohama
Pukoi	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astrag-Haien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
MANAGER

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHOTOGRAPHER.

A SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL HOBBY EASILY ACQUIRED.

The Camera of the irreducible Minimum of Size and Weight, bearing the GOERZ HALL-MARK of transendental quality, can afford you a greater amount of plessure and interest in

SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHY

than the more cumbersome patterns of folding cameras.

The importance of Photography in our day is due in no small measure to the improvements that have been made in the Manufacture of the accessories employed in that art. Several types of Camera, meeting all modern requirements, have lately been offered to AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS and one of the foremost of these is the Waistcoat.

A PRACTICAL CAMERA NO LARGER THAN THE HAND.

POCKET CAMERA "TENAX"

which is the tiny dimensions of 3¼ inches by 2¾ inches by 1 inch and weighs only 13 oz., so that it can easily be carried in one's Waistcoat pocket, the pictures from which can afterwards be enlarged, with the "Tenax" daylight enlarging apparatus.

MOTORISTS, CYCLISTS, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS &C.

will more than appreciate the enjoyment which such a companion can give.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ....

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive sealed Tenders at 1 p. m. Standard Time, on 22nd April, 1912, for constructing a CENTRAL SCHOOL HOUSE, at Kalyan.

2. The forms of Tender and other particulars can be had on payment of Re. 2 to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., on any day save Sunday, holidays and the day of receiving Tenders.

Probable Value of Work.....Rs.	21,693.
Amount of earnest money.....Rs.	500.
Amount of deposit.....Rs.	2,000.

Thana, 4th April, 1912.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1912, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st December, 1911.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1912.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912, at 4 P. M. (B.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1911.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 9th April to Monday, the 29th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1912.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season will be conveyed in extra carriages by Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 14 hours 45 minutes daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the timings shown below:—

Poona dep.	7	hrs.	35	mts.	Wathar arr.	12	hrs.	15 mts.
,,	,, 11	,,	0	,,	,,	18	,,	3 ,,
,,	,, 14	,,	15	,,	,,	20	,,	30 ,,
,,	,, 22	,,	40	,,	,,	3	,,	16 ,,

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—Extra First and Second Class Carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 23 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 45 minutes. First and Second Class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger trains timed to leave Wathar at 5 hours 35 minutes, 14 hours 45 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 9 hours 50 minutes 19 hours 50 minutes and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 35 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that Train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express having limited Passenger accommodation, will be run daily from the 9th April, 1912, until further notice. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail leaving Bombay at 22 hours daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 50 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 25 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily, and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 20 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 20 minutes, after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 40 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 10 minutes, connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before hand which can be done when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours notice of the train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

W. B. WRIGHT.
General Traffic Manager,

Madras, 29th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY & CO., SIMLA.

WE beg to announce for the information of our customers and the public generally that we shall OPEN at an early date a BRANCH OFFICE at SIMLA, for the transaction of BANKING and AGENCY business.

GRINDLAY & CO., London.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR having EXPIRED, on the 18th March, 1912, Ottoman subjects men and women who reside in India are reminded to call at the OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL, from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M., for REGISTERING THEIR NAMES. Those who neglect to be Registered in time will be submitted to a fine.

OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Bombay.

Bombay, April 3rd, 1912.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
TUESDAY 9th APRIL.
THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
THE GREAT CHINESE WIZARD.
SUPPORTED BY HIS WORLD-FAMED
TROUPE OF
CHINESE MAGICIANS,
JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS
COME AND SEE—SEE AND BELIEVE.
NO FAKE—NO GET UP.
IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.
TIME AS USUAL.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 11th and 12th.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
A FARCICAL ROMANCE
BY ROBERT MARSHALL.
Mrs. ACWORTH,
Miss. RATTRAY, Mrs. VALE, Mrs. VINES,
Capt. DAVIS.
Messrs. A. T. COOPER, R. H. T. MACKENZIE,
R. E. FISCHER.
PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. R. VAUGHAN and the Officers, The Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the Entracte Music.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND EASTER WEEK.
TO-NIGHT.
NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.
VICTOR HUGO'S FAMOUS WORK.
This is an uncurtailed production in 2 parts, 30 scenes with 60 tableaux.
BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED.
Sure to appeal to the human beast.
Also
OTHER SMART SUBJECTS.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
LET US HAVE YOUR VISIT.
(DAILY FOUR SHOWS.)

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE
Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA
THE CATCH OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND VOLUNTEER BALL.
Civilians specially invited.
FLOOR SPECIALLY PREPARED. Tickets Re. 1.
LOOK OUT FOR OPENING NIGHT OF
KARLEKARS CIRCUS.
Gates open 6-0. Admission As. 2.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8-ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.
Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000,but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.....	,, ,, 2,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	,, ,, 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound system. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 5/- from The LaCroix Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Holmestead, London, Eng. Try "the Dragee" Tasteless Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clocks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 336, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '92 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 438, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO.; LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum (or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive)-WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Sctoch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almyrahs, cupboards, drawing-room, suites of sofas, and chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, iron safes, phonographs, tables, teapoys, chest-of-drawers.
25 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica.
2 Cases X'mas Cards and Compass boxes, Stationery &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

SALE OF VALUABLE GAS AND ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rangari Mohola, Abdul Rehman Street out of Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 2-30 P.M.

A large number of rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 light gas electric chandeliers of various designs and patterns, tables, hanging and floor lamps, 5,6,8,10 and 15 light candle chandeliers, K. O. globe and hall, Veranda and lyra lamps, electric fans, centre pieces, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO SILK MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 33 CASES SATIN, PEKIN and DAMAS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Davi Dass Sharma, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kessowji Kanji:—

D	D				
206	515—1	case	20	pieces satin,	32"
S					
207	519—1	,,	25	,, Pekin,	16½/17"
207	527—1	,,	25	,, ,,	,,
219	529—1	,,	25	,, ,,	17"
220	530—1	,,	25	,, ,,	32"
191	534—1	,,	25	,,	16½/17"
192	535—1	,,	25	,,	,,
206	536—1	,,	20	,, satin,	32"
219	543—1	,,	25	,, Pekin,	17"
220	544—1	,,	25	,, ,,	32"
223	545—1	,,	25	,, satin,	17"
190	546—1	,,	25	,, Pekin,	16½/17"
191	547—1	,,	25	,,	,,
207	548—1	,,	25	,,	17"
207	549—1	,,	25	,,	,,
193	550—1	,,	25	,,	16½/17"
192	553—1	,,	25	,,	,,
230	556—1	,,	25	,, damas,	20"
231	557—1	,,	25	,,	,,
231	558—1	,,	25	,,	,,
190	560—1	,,	25	,, Pekin,	16½/17"
219	563—1	,,	25	,,	17"
220	564—1	,,	25	,,	32"
231	570—1	,,	25	,, damas,	20"
230	574—1	,,	25	,,	,,
351 or 231	581—1	,,	25	,,	,,
232	584—1	,,	25	,,	,,
243	587—1	,,	25	,, satin,	17"
243	588—1	,,	25	,,	,,
215	596—1	,,	28	,,	20"
230	599—1	,,	25	,, damas,	20"
230	600—1	,,	25	,,	,,
244	601—1	,,	25	,, satin,	17"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF JEWELLERY INDIAN CURIOSITIES, SILVERWARE, OLD CHINAWARE, BRASSWARE, etc., of a Jeweller's shop, on Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gopal Brothers, Jewellers, closing their business, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th and SATURDAY the 13th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel on Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the entire stock-in-trade of the said shop, consisting of real jewellery, necklaces, rings, brooches, earrings, pendants, loose turquoises, moonstones, amethysts, old jade, stove ornaments, Indian, Burma, Madras, China and watch silverware, such as trays, vases, bowls, cups, buckles, umbrella handles, photo frames, powder boxes, cigarette cases, spoons, bangles, silver cups and saucers, blackwood old and new engraved and Sahranpore furniture, such as tables, screens, trays, Lassa and Benares brassware, old and new Chinaware, bronze and cloisonneware, Indian curiosities, Indian and Persian carpets, Ceylon and ebony wood elephants, Jaipore marble figures, Lucknow clay and sandalwood figures and fruits, Delhi miniature paintings, ivory figures, Madras and Lucknow embroidery works, Cashmere photo frames, set with turquoises and crystals, boxes, buckles etc., hand painted Tibettan pictures, India paintings, sandal and ebonywood engraved boxes, old Persian shield helmet, Japanese antimony trays, boxes, photo frames, handsome engraved ebonised fourfold screen durable shop furniture, made to order, such as sliding door, large glass cupboards, show cases, etc., and other miscellaneous things.

In lots to suit purchasers.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1912.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 5-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 7-8		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·49	02	
do. do. New York...	4·87		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
do. 3 months' sight...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£36,000,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Public Deposits	...£12,200,000	Dec. £3,700,000
Other Deposits	...£40,500,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£11,990,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,990,800	Dec. £3,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 90,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£190,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Colombo	£ 5,000
Silver to Shanghai	£55,000

London holidays until Tuesday.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Easier. Quiet.
Futures	Steady
Manchester	...Limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·17—92
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·99	5·99	5·99	5·98	5·96
+06	+06	+07	+07	+06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·91	5·89	5·87	5·87	
+07	+07	+07	+07	

New York official noon call May 10·65 ; July 10·79, New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·11 ; July 11·12.

Liverpool markets closed until Tuesday.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bales. 34,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 8,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 27,000
Exports to Continent	... 32,000
Spot Cotton—	10·95 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 10·38+15	Advanced owing to Southern buying of Futures in the local Market and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of July 10·23+13	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 3-16+1-16
Futures—Month of May	... 11·24+2
Do. do July	... 11·25+22
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

New York and New Orleans markets closed on Friday and Saturday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Stock	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	200
Do. Actual Exports	.....
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	310,000
East Indian	4,000
Total afloat	340,000

a These figures are the same as last week, and are probably a mistake.

Liverpool, April 4.

Tone Dhootias ...	More demand at firm rate.
Tone Shirtings	...Firm but little doing
Weft American " 54"	... 11 1-8
Weft Egyptian " 80 "	... 16 1-2
Tone Clothe	... Firm with upward tendency
Tone—Yarn. Market firm.	
Weft Egyptian " 32 "	... 11
Twist " 36 "	... 10 1-2
Twist " 42 "	... 11 1-4
Twist American " 60"	... 14 7-8
Twist Egyptian " 60"	... 16
Twist Egyptian " 80"	... 20 1-4
40s Samuel Mill Twist	... 10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 10 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F... 5 31-32

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Buyers.

Months ... ... April-May.

Fair Red Cocconada G. I. F. London ... d 4 21-32

Cocconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 25-32

Westerns G. M. C I F London ... d 5 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.

Do Months— .....

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-32lbs. ... ... unchgd

Do. Month—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... ... unchgd

Do. Months— .....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 49 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 45 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Apr.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-2+ 1-2

Do. Month—Apr.-May.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta... ... 53 —6d.

Do Months ... April-June.

Do Name of Port—London—Business—Done.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... Firm.

...59 3-4+ 1-2

Do. Months—Apr.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nominal.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

27-0-0+0-3-0—Apr.-May.—Hull—Done—Strong

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2—1-2d

Apr.-May.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 1-16+5-16

Copper Braziers ... £ 81 unchgd

Yellow Metal ... £ 7 unchgd

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 5 5 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 11 10 0

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 2 6

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

" Barano," " Gadsby," " Moorgate," Romanby," and " Bregenz."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 2 1-4—1 1-2d.

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull. Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 3 1-4—1 1-2d.

Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened flat. Closed steady.

BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 19 4 1-2—1 1-2d.

Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier. Nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... April. Value

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 14—June—Value.

Do. ... 13 3—Aug.—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 14 1 1-2—June—Value.

Do. ... 13 4 1-2—Aug.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 15 6—June—Value

Do. ... 14—Aug.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 15 7 1-2—June—Value

Do. ... 14 1 1-2—Aug.—Value.

Tone—Prices rather easier in some cases.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6 TH APRIL 1912.

All markets more or less closed for the Easter Holidays. Banks and Offices closed.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. write under date Manchester, 21st March the following weekly report:—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	6·09	6·12
Do. Current Month	5·85	5·88
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	9	9

Liverpool—Cotton.	New York Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last week.
Mid-American—Spot	Spot—Cents.	10·65	10·70
Do. Current Month	...	...	...
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	...	...	...

Liverpool—Cotton.	London.	To-day.	Last Week
Mid-American—Spot	Bar Silver.	25 15-16d.	26 15-16d.
Do. Current Month	Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.

F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot ... ...

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,166,909	1,263,060
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,054,660	1,150,470
American cotton into sight ...	12,507,000	10,706,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	10,465,000	7,324,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,762,000	4,354,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,556,000	3,276,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	376,000	332,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	103,000	201,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	64,000	63,000

The movement of American Cotton " into sight " for the week ending the 15th inst., was 240,000 bales ; last year for the same week it was 100,000 bales the movement "out of sight" i. e. deliveries of American to the World's Spinners was for the same week 365,000 bales, and last year 220,000 bales.

Last mail-day Liverpool Spot American reached this year, New York Cotton market being chiefly responsible for the upward movement, the weather news and the strength of Liverpool being used as the principal levers to lift prices up to that point the Bull cliques were not however able to maintain the market, and the following day there was a moderate re-action—the reported large ginning returns, the big movement of Cotton, and the Coal Miners' Strike in this Country, which will soon lead to serious curtailment of Cotton consumption; being adduced as the principal reasons for the pause in the upward movement.

Mr. T. R. Ellison gives the surplus stock in Spinners hands on Feb 28th for Europe as 2,507,000 bales against 2,120,000 bales last year and the visible supplies shewn above are very substantial while the States have experienced the finest winter for conditioning the land and Mr. Ellison thinks the advance in valued discounts any probability of reduction in area to be planted for the new season.

Stoppage of Mills in this district has scarcely begun yet after 3 weeks' Coal Strike but we shall now undoubtedly witness serious curtailment of Cotton consumption and output of yarns and textiles, with consequent dislocation of dates of shipment—the railways are already announcing restrictions as to haulage of production.

The Conferences between Coal Owners, Miners and Government Officials have failed to reach agreement, and now the Government are passing a Bill through Parliament on the subject, the end of the strike not yet being in sight. Reports from China up to the 1st inst., to hand by mail, state that the nation appeared to be accepting the situation calmly, from Shanghai we hear the markets had been very quiet since the New Year Holidays, private business being absent, while two of the weekly Auctions had been started on the 28th ult., on a smaller scale, the results being fairly satisfactory—the main difficulty in the way of a general resumption of trade was the financial situation and business was further hindered by the proposed reduction in the Native Bank orders from 5 days usance to 3 days, put forward by the Chamber of Commerce and supported by the Foreign Band and Import Merchants, while the Native Piece Goods guilds were holding out for the longer usance—it appears there were 15 Native Banks opened at Shanghai after the Chinese New Year)—notwithstanding the above-named drawbacks a distinctly better feeling was reported, and signs of activity were already apparent in some of the local Hongs. The local press market reports state that large transactions have been done again for India, especially in shirtings and light goods, while the India houses generally have done a fair all-round business, but on a smaller scale per week than last month—China is reported as having done business here in both staples and fancy goods.

There are plenty of fancy goods, prints and some goods for bleaching which could be ordered still for shipments to commence in September, but generally prints and other finished goods require to be bought now to obtain Nov-Jan. Shipment.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 16th March 1912 were Rs. 3,980 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 16th March 1912 Rs. 36,380.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan. 1912 ...	...Rs. 1,30,423
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 38,233
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1912	...Rs. 1,30,423
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 38,283

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan. 1912 ...	...Rs. 24,150
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 5,423
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1912	...Rs. 24,150
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 5,428

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan. 1912. ...	...Rs. 12,086
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 940
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. 1912	...Rs. 12,086
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 940

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd Mar. 1912	...Rs. 11,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,733
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 23rd Mar. 1912	...Rs. 1,03,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 18,289

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The cold weather rains have been in defect in Chota-Nagpur, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Behar, the Konkan and Madras. The Deccan crop telegrams are re-assuring and the prospects are fair. During last week, the persons on famine relief totalled 1,10,132 of which Bombay accounted for 93,710, Kathiawar, 5,403, and Central India 11,019.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—130 bales cottonfy, Solomon Bros ; 600 bales cottonfy, W Wolf and Sons.

Varzin s—434 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Varzin s—715 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 330 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,818 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Varzin s—110 bales cotton, 2,900 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Southville s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Sardegna s—799 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE S. S. "ARIOSTO."

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received from their member Captain H. Bradley, Commanding the Wilson Liner "Ariosto" the following account of his curious experience in the Indian Ocean on February 17th last. This information has also been furnished to the Indian Government Observatory at Bombay. The account reads as follows:—At 7-30 p. m. on the 17th February 1912 in Lat. 23°—37'N Long, 67°—2° E. 10 mile off the nearest point of land on the Kutch Coast, also 827 miles N. W. of the town of Dwarka, on the Kathiawar Coast, the weather at the time being very fine with a clear and cloudless sky, full of stars, sea smooth, wind moderate, breeze from N. W., the S. S. "Ariosto" steaming 9 1/2 knots and perfectly steady. We steamed into the most serious and weird atmospheric phenomena it has been my lot to see in all my 40 years' experience of a sea life. As we approached it, it had the appearance of breakers on a low beach, but when you got into it at first it looked like flashes of light (not bright) coming from all directions in quick time. After some few minutes of this, the flashes assumed a lengthened shape, following quickly one after the other from the North and these continued some minutes, steadily veering east and south and S. W. into N. W. All the time this was going on, the surface of the sea appeared to be violently agitated, at times very high seas as if they would completely engulf the ship; the imagined waves always going in the same direction as the waves of light, and at the time the waves of light were from opposite directions, at the same time the sea appeared like a boiling pot, giving one a most curious feeling, the ship being perfectly still, and expecting her to lurch and roll every instant. It turned me dizzi watching the moving flashes of light so that I had to close my eyes from time to time. We were steaming in this for 20 minutes and then passed out of it, the same appearance on leaving it as we saw approaching it as of breakers on a low beach, and for 20 minutes everything around assumed its normal condition, a beautiful fine, clear and cloudless night. At the end of this time we again saw the same thing ahead of the ship and in a few minutes were fairly amongst it again, but if anything slightly worse, the waves of light acting in precisely a similar manner, this second lot lasting about 15 minutes, when we again steamer out of it and saw nothing any more all the night until our arrival off Karachi at 2-30 a. m. on the 18th. When the flashes passed over, the sea appeared just for that instant of time to be full of jelly fish, but I do not think there were any about. I have seen the white water many times in this Arabian sea, but this did not appear like that in any way. It gave one the idea of the cinematograph without the printing, the flashes being so quick in their movements.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have addressed a communication containing the report of this phenomenal occurrance to the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col E Jennings, I M S, B	Capt P M Heath, 110 M L Inf
Mr J M Coates, B	Capt J H Horton, I M S
Mr A J Gibson, B	Capt J A Muirhead, 1 Lrs
Mr A T Halliday, B	Capt C P Paige, 109 Inf
Mr J C Lyle, B	Capt A G Williamson, 7 Lrs
Mr G A Tweedy, B	Capt K Barge, 17 Cav
Mr E S Lindley, B	Capt M A R Bell, 54 Sikhs
Mr C A Tegart, B	Capt W G W Durham, 27 Lt Cav
Mr C Lawson, B	Capt B J MacBrayne, 15 Sikhs
Rev E R Clough, B	Capt G H Wilkinson, 8 T C
Mr W Foster, M	Capt K D B Murray, 59 Rifles
Mr H E Williams, M	Capt A B Harley, 121 Prs
Mr W G Chidley, Bo	Capt C H Marsh, 18 Lrs
Col T G Walker, 4 G R	Capt A G Cowan
Lieut-Col R A Carruthers, C B, 59 Rifles	Capt B G B Kidd, 123 Rifles
Lieut-Col H Lowther, 95 Inf	Lieut C K Greenway, 26 Lt Cav
Brig-Gen J F W Headlow, D S O, Dr Staff Duties	Lieut A R O Malloch, 42 Deoli R
Major L F Hay, 5 Cav	Lieut C F Stoehr, R E
Major W N Lushington, S T C	Lieut E P Watts, 53 Sikhs
Major A V Searle, 89 Inf	Lieut A G Armstrong, 26 Lt Cav
Major H J B Twigg, I M S	Lieut H M Barrows, 28 Punj
Major J F B Thompson, 21 Punj	Lieut F M Carpendale, 42 Deoli R
Major T Thorne, I O D	Lieut A M Dawes, 61 Prs
Major R C Barry-Smith, 17 Cav	Lieut T B Harris, R E
Major N Macpherson, 2-2 G R	Lieut A B Haig, 24 Punj
Major J H K Stuart, 2-39 G R	Lieut W G T Hope-Johnstone, 6 Dg Gds
Major E H Boome, 112 Inf	Lieut C W Moloney, 57 Rifles
Major G H Griffith, R E	Lieut M R Strover, R A
Major W B Powell, 1-7 G R	Capt H H S Knox, Dr Staff Duties
Major F F Weedon, M W S	Lieut A E Barstow, 15 Sikhs
Capt R H Howell, 15 Lrs	Lieut W Harvey, 31 Punj
Capt W A W Swettenham, R G A	Lieut R D Davies, 127 Baluchis
Capt H B Stevenson, 2 Raj L Inf	Lieut R N B Campbell, 23 Sikhs
Capt W Angell-Smith, I O D	Lieut T de Burgh, 31 Lrs
Capt W Bovet, R E	Lieut R C Christie, 102 Gren
Capt A Brough, R E	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A G Mossly, B Cov, 6 mo M C	Mr V M Ferrers, Bo Cov 1 year
Mr H A Casson, C S I, B Cov, 1 week	Mr L H Spence, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr S H Graiger, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut-Col W C M Woodcock, 35 Sikhs, to 11-11-12, M C
Mr J Zorab, B, 9 days	Lieut V P Norman, I M S, 6 mo M C
Mr J McDonnell, B, 6 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut F J M King, R E, B

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAIN—March 17, at Imboolpittiya, Nawalalapittiya, Ceylon, the wife of Charles Stuart Mill Bain of a son.

NORMAN—March 18 at Honeybanger, Haslemere, to Sir Henry and Lady Norman, a son.

SHARF—March 15, at Newton Cottage, Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut C R Sharp, R N, of a son.

CAIRNS—March 14, at Faricigh, Bath, the Countess Cairns, of a daughter.

DREW—March, 6, at The Chestnuts, Wood Street, Barnet, the wife of Charles D. Drew, the Middlesex Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEAVINGTON BENYON—Jan. 23, at St. Cranbrook, British Columbia Thomas Henry Ross Lavington, son of Thomas Lavington, Poulton House, Marlborough, Wilts, to Phyllis Marcia Benyon, daughter of the late Horace Cockerell Esq., C S I.

WALKER MILLES—March 16, at St Barnabes, Kensington, Lieut and Commander Horace Walker, R N H M T B I, son of G Blake Walker, of Tankersley Grange, near Barnsley, Yorks, to Florence Josephine, daughter of J W Miles, of Oakwood Court, Kensington.

WILLIAMS FIELD—March 18, at St Mark's Surbiton, Charles Alfred Speed Williams, of the Imperial Field daughter of earnest and evelyn Maritime Customs Service, Chins, to Violet Evelyn L. Field, of Radcliffe, Woodbines Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—March 17, at Manormead, Weston-super-Mare, Henry Fergusson Day Barclay, late captain, formerly, of the 24th and 63rd Regts, aged 85, Crimean veteran.

FITZ-GERALD—March 15, at 22 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, Thomas Fitz-Gerald, J P, late Crown Solicitor for Donegal and Londonderry, aged 91.

SEWELL—March 17, at Lynsted Vicarage, the Rev Clarence John Threlkeld Sewell, M A, Trinity College, Cambridge, Mathematical Master of Lancing College, aged 27.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday.

H. E. the Governor open the new markets at Andheri, 5 p.m.

Ladies' Social Conference, Hira Baug.

Silver Jubilee of the East Indian Association, Social Gathering in the Town Hall, 7-30 p.m.

Maidanis, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

MAXIM—" If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we charge the morrow with a burden which does not belong to it."

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY.—During the month of March 1912 the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,578 among them the number of new admissions was 524. The average daily attendance was 83.

FATMABIBI BOGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 7,738 of whom 3,210 were males, 3,132 females and 1,396 children. The average daily attendance was 249.

FIRE IN THE HOLD OF A STEAMER.—Coal stored in No. 1 hold of the s. s. "Gymeric," which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, was noticed to be smouldering, by the chief officer of the vessel on Friday, water was played on the burning coal and subsequently the Port Trust steam tug Gripple ; which quickly arrived on the scene, also let down four hoses which played water and the smouldering was considerably checked after a time. The discharging of the coal then commenced. The coal was Calcutta coal consigned to Messrs Yule and Company. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained. The cause is attributed to accumulation of gas and spontaneous combustion.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK:—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Abrahimkhan Rahimkhan, a Mahomedan boy, aged 14. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday afternoon a labour cart loaded with sand was being driven along Grant Road. A tram car was standing at the Sir J. J. Hospital, and the driver of the bullock cart, in order to clear the tram track before the car started again, urged the bullocks. The deceased who was walking in front of the cart was knocked down by one of the bullocks and a wheel passed over his head. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and removed to hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the chief, the second, and the third engineer of the oil ship "Washington" were charged with assaulting Salah Mahomed, a fire-man on board the same ship. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that he was told by the accused to look to the fire and also to the water in the boiler. He refused to do the latter on the ground that it was no part of his work. The accused subsequently assaulted him whilst he was taking meals. The sailors ran to the assistance of the complainant.

After some consultation, the case was marked compounded and the accused discharged. The accused agreed to pay Rs. 20 to the complainant as compensation. The complainant was to get his wages due and also to get his discharge in Bombay though he had signed at Karachi.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged one Dadu Mia, with being in possession of 296 grains of cocaine, without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

JULES PAUL de Boseck has been committed for extradition at Bow Street on a charge of receiving jewels belonging to the Dowager Queen of Siam.

At the opening ceremony of the new building of the D. A. V. High School, Rawalpindi, performed by Sir Louis Dane, His Honour said that the policy of the Punjab Government was to help those who helped themselves. Regarding the claims made by the Arya Samaj as being the first in the field to give practical effect to imparting religious and secular education side by side on denominational lines, His Honour remarked that the claims were perfectly true and the Arya Samaj certainly deserved the best thanks of the Government for making their task easier and more fruitful.

"ARABELLA."

The value of this extraordinary natural water has been fully recognised by some hundreds of the leading members of the medical profession, who now recommend and prescribe it for their patients. The well proportioned combination of salts, supplemented by marked radio-activity—not found in other waters—makes it the most reliable preventative and cure in all cases affecting the functionary organs, such as:Indigestion, Chronic Constipation, Gout, Liver, Headaches, and similar disorders. An occasional glass of this water will keep the system clean, and in healthy condition, and will ensure against Appendicitis. Being so well recommended, it should be given a trial. It is pre-eminently adapted for tropical climates. Obtainable at all Stores and Chemists.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

W. I. T. C. Stewards and the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 7.

Last year a dispute arose between the W. I. T. Club and the Cantonment authorities on a question of the assessment of the buildings and fixtures of the Poona Racecourse which led to a suit being filed in the Bombay High Court by the Turf Club. This suit was thrown out at the time, but has again come up, the Stewards having revised the plaint and have appealed against the ruling and the District Magistrate has admitted the appeal granting permission to the Club authorities to sue the Secretary of State in Council, the Cantonment Committee and the Cantonment Magistrate. The sum involved is Rs. 32,699. This has no reference to the Racing Bill which just now is a subject of much speculation among prominent owners and trainers though nothing official has as yet transpired.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground that the W.I.T. Club will this year have to close down in Poona. The crux of the question appears to be the decision of the Government that the first licence should be for a period of four years. The programme for the Poona racing season which should have appeared at least a fortnight ago is being delayed on this account and until it is issued no definite idea can be formed on the subject.

CRICKET.

Match between Madras and Ootacamund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 6.

The Madras and Ootacamund cricket match was played to-day. Madras were all out for 135. The following are the scores :—

MADRAS.

G. Fulcher, c Bayles, b Manson	30
A. Fulcher, c Manson, b Reynolds	10
De La Hey, c Plumber, b Reynolds	7
Zamindar Jarada, c Plumber, b Meyrick	19
Chudbright run out	1
Zemindar Kumara Mangalam, l b w b Reynolds	4
Demden, c Plumber, b Manson	11
Wallas, b Clarke	22
Redfern, c Beer, b Meyrick	1
Morgan not out	19
Nicholas b Manson	1
Zemindar Wuyyur, c and b Clarke	3
Extras	5
Total	135

OOTACAMUND.

Captain Clarke, b G. Fulcher	14
Capt Plumer, c Fulcher b Wuyyur	111
Assistant Surgeon Beer still batting	90
Prest, c Kumaramangalam, b Fulcher	23
Capt Manson c and b Fulcher	12
Extras	0
Total for four wickets.	302

BANGALORE RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 6.

The entries for the first Spring Meeting of the Bangalore Point to Point and National Hunt Steeplechases, fixed for the 11th instant, closed last night. For the 7th Hussars Regimental Race (3 miles) there are seven chargers, for the Open Steeplechase (about 3 miles) four horses, and for the Royal Artillery Regimental Race (about 2 miles) six chargers. The Ladies' Nominatio Pony Steeplechase (open) about 2 miles was unfilled and the Bangalore Grand Military Steeplechase (about 2 miles) open to members of 7th Hussars' Sergeants' Mess was substituted. Catchweights over 11.7. There are a dozen entries for this.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Al'ances Boats.	Entered by	Course.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Melody ...	28 29 Officers, R. A. ...	5	52 24	2 5 9
Nelta ...	22 17 Mr. D. Blythe ...	5	43 11	2 0 54

Course : Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 12·95 miles. Wind W N W Fresh—1st prize won by Nelta—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Al'ances Boats.	Entered by.	Course.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Maya ...	Scr Mr. V.T. Janson	5	47 16	2 37 16
Corrie ...	Scr Mr. J.B.K. Macbeth ...	5	53 53	2 43 53
Trixie ...	7 52 Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver.	6	7 49	2 49 57
Lylie ...	7 52 Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer.	6	2 42	2 44 50
Antelope ...	23 36 Officers, W a r wick Regt. ...	6	28 28	2 46 52

Course : Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 11·32 miles. Wind W N W Strength Fresh 1 st Prize won by Mays, 2nd Prize won by Corrie Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3 p.m.

Names of Al'ances Boats.	Entered by.	Course.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Coralie ...	10 48 Lt Col N Kirby, R E ...	5	37 28	2 16 40
Maud ...	9 0 Officers, R E ...	5	47 6	2 26 6
Mavourneen.	Scr Mr Newman Taylor ...	5	31 33	2 31 33
Swallow ...	14 24 Mr E N Watson	5	45 9	2 40 45
Anna ...	22 30 Officers R M's Mint ...		Gave up.	
Jenny Wren.	6 18 Mr. D Blythe.	5	36 53	2 32 35

Course :—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·81 miles. Wind W N W Strength Fresh, 1st prize won by Coralie, 2nd prize won by Swallow. Mavourneen saves entrance. "Coralie" flying protest flag. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Scotland beat England at Inverleith on March 16, by 8 points to 3.

Northampton beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Blackheath beat Old Leysians at Blackheath by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

London Welsh beat Old Whitgiftians, at Wandsworth Common by 2 goal and 2 tries 16 points to 1 try 3 points.

Harlequins beat Old Blues at Twickenham by 4 goals and 3 tries 29 points to 0.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lalpoora, 2,122 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo 5-cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain R. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain P. L. Wadge, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain C. F. Elliott, sailed on Saturday for Galle in ballast.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain W. Faley, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2066 tons, Captain Bremers, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Mooltan 4828 tons, Captain E. L. Haddock, sailed on Saturday for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Brounfels, 3559 tons, Captain H. Ottmann, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York via Karachi, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The Arab Steamers Co's steamer Tynesider, 737 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Bussrah with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The ship Daylight, [illegible] tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Philadelphia, with a general cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Sardegna, 3225 tons, Captain M. Commudo, agrived in harbour on Thursday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Suez, with a cargo of specie and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, arrived in harbour on Friday from Muscat.

The Hansa Line steamer Lichenfels, 2330 tons, Captain W. Spillmann, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, February 28, via Antwerp, with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Varsen, 2541 tons, Captain B. Todsen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, from Sydney, February 24, with a general cargo.

The steamer Perlak, 1102 tons, Captain D. G. Armstrong, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Rangoon March 26, with a cargo of bulk oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Damra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Minto .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 6.

Bahrein	1403	Broome	Basreh 6-4 Arab S N Co
Brunfels	3559	Ottmann	W & A G & Co
Dalemoor	2574	Bruhn	W & A G & Co
Daylight	3599	Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Gymeric	3598	Cassck	G H Essaji
Gallia	565		J Mackintosh & Co
Montano	993	D'Lorto	Bo & P S N Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kowett	2336	Coates	H S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3 K N & Co
Landaura	3157	Woodget	M M & Co
Linga	917	Rothwell	Karachi M M & Co
Majida	1857	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Mara	2235	Goodwin	K N & Co
Norknowna	1074	Jones	M M & Co
Nordfinzer	2397	Olsen	
Nadir	2041	Ellis	T M & Co
Pagenturm	3160	Esh block	W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sofi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Somali	2580	Kaos	A S & Co
Shirala	3397	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta M M & Co
Tynesider	737	Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Washington	2459	Stage	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclachlan	3008	Rodgers			Upol... J Finlay Co
D&E Hindoo	3156	Groves		10-4	J Finlay & Co
H Southvill	2265	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Turkistan	2839	Eliantt	M'brough		
M Osterio	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
N Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria		Antwerp 11-4 W & A Graham & Co
N Maori	911	Murch			Bo & P S N Co
N Pearlmoor	3376	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
P Clearpool	2714	Burnell			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4826	Osborne	Liverpool	12-4 W & A G & Co
3	Sardegna	3223	Mattina	Genoa	15-4 R Line
5	Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	Bo & P S N Co
6	E P Ferdinand	3812	Leva		A L S N Co
7	Habsburg	2416	Siborich	Trieste	16-4 A L S N Co
12&13	Helios	850	Kundsen		F P G C & Co
16	Praesident	2085	Bremer	Dar-es-lam	6-4 A Strandes Co

H W P D

Netravati ..... 699 Fakira ..... Bo S N Co

M W D D

Salsette ..... 2392 Lewellin ..... 13-4 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Sardegna	Commato	Genoa, Mar 17
5	Salsette	Lewelin	Suez, Mar 27
	Brunfels	Ottmann	N' York, Feb 20
	R I M S Minto		Muscat
	Tynesider	Thomson	Basreh, Mar 25
	Daylightship	Anderson	Philadelphia, Nov 27
6	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, April 4
	Liebenfels	Spillmann	Hong, Feb 23
7	Varsen	Todsen	Sydney, Feb 24
	Perlak	Armstrong	Rangoon, Mar 26

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Haddon Hall	Parry	Karachi
	Ceylon Maru	Toswa	Yokohama
	Itola	Tucker	Rangoon
	Altmark	Hase	Rangoon
	Dumra	Morrison	Karachi
6	Mooltan	Haddock	London
	E F Ferdinand	Leva	Kobe
	Hongaym	Malony	Calcutta
	Noor-el-Bahar	Nacoda	Muscat
	Havildar	Elliott	Galle
	Lalpoora	Pratt	Calcutta
7	Baron Fairlie	Faley	Calcutta
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Varsen, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chupra left London on the afternoon of the 4th. instant and the same Co's s. s. Chanda arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 4th instant. The same Co's s. s. Chanda arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and the same Co's s. s. Dalma left Port Said on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The same Company's s.s. Calna left Suez on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Co's s. s. Nigaristan left Port-Said on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Co's s. s. Jalunga left Suez on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Moree arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

* The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 4th instant.

THE Scottish Freemasons of Calcutta presented an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Carmichael at Belvedere on Friday morning. In reply the Governor said he would do all he could to promote the interests of Freemasonry in Bengal, during his Governorship.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices named. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumbalia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes ;—
3 inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 4 per " "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 2 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 3½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success, as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 8th April, 1912.

THE WAR IN THE NEAR EAST.

So far as we are aware European history contains no parallel to the extraordinary contest proceeding between Italy and Turkey for the possession of the last of the Barbary States, which became a Vilayet of the Porte seventy-five years ago. The rest of the old Pirate Coast has come under civilizing influences, and there is no doubt that the Franco-German adjustment of last year was the principal incentive to the Italian action which followed as there were apprehensions at Rome that the loss of a share of Morocco might cause the Kaiser to seek compensation on the Eastern end of the Mediterranean littoral and that Turkey being willing, Tripoli might have become a colony of the Fatherland. But such an arrangement, if ever projected, would have collided with the Latin historical and personal sentiment, and so an ultimatum was transmitted to Constantinople, in which certain animosities of the Porte were cited as a lawful pretext for the seizure of the African vilayet and there was hardly less delay in commencing hostilities than that shown by Japan when her declaration of war synchronised with the first attack on Port Arthur. Thus far matters proceeded along the lines indicated in the modern case of international warfare, and under ordinary conditions the two nations would have been left to adjust their quarrel by the arbitrament of arms, as the rest of Europe at once issued proclamations of neutrality and the Turkish appeals for intervention were courteously but finally rejected. But behind the Tripolitan question was the opposition of a general conflagration in the Near East which would assuredly occur if Italy were allowed to carry the war into European Turkey, as the minor Powers would use the opportunity for avenging themselves upon an hereditary foe and the collapse of the Khalifate might have been the ultimate result of this combination. For cogent and obvious reasons the Powers wish to postpone this catastrophe as long as possible. Hence it was resolved that the contest should be localised to the province which had been filched by the Italians and that the Adriatic and Mediterranean coasts of the Porte should not come within the sphere of operations. The arena thus marked out and guarded by all the diplomacy of Europe cannot be expanded because the Italians have command of the sea and no marine expeditions are possible from Turkish ports, while for the same reason reinforcements cannot reach Tripoli where future events depend upon the resistance of the local troops, supplemented by strong Arab contingents from the hinterland. The Porte also has been told that any interference with the traffic through the Dardanelles might bring something stronger than remonstrances, while the expulsion of Italian subjects has so far been averted as likely to exacerbate the situation and to militate against peace proposals, which, we were advised a few days ago, are once more at a hopeful stage. We have thus the unusual spectacle of two Powers at war, anxious to strike blows that might decide the conflict in favour of one of them, but prevented from coming to hand grips by the international ring-holders, while the latter are trying to persuade Turkey that the loss of her African province is a stroke of fate to which she must submit and are presenting the Italian terms as the best antidote for this piece of territorial amputation.

But while the war has thus been successfully localised in Europe, these conditions have not been applied to the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea, in which Great Britain is chiefly interested, and which might have been excluded from the Italian sphere of operations if there had been a Unionist Government in office at Home. But no protestations appear to have been made until the other day against the guerrilla methods they have adopted, with the result that British trade is disorganised and British subjects have had to submit to serious losses. The protest to which we allude was evoked by the action of the Indian Moslems who appealed to the Government of India for assurances that there should be no interdiction of the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina as a consequence of the projected blockade of the two ports leading to the Hedjaz. The origin of this report is traceable to a cablegram which appeared some weeks ago in which it was asserted that the holding up of the Yemen Coast would be followed by similar operations on the littoral of the other vilayat and that Jeddah and Yembo were to be included in the blockade. The publication of this threat aroused much anxiety in Mahomedan India, and commencing at Madras, meetings were held at various centres at which resolutions were passed asking for British intervention in a matter so seriously affecting the religious interests of millions of the King-Emperor's subjects. We observe that the Madras protest has just been forwarded by the London Moslem League to Sir Edward Grey with a request that endeavours may be made to confine the war to Tripoli, as the readiest means of allaying Indian apprehensions regarding the safety of the Red Sea. But meanwhile the Government here, as the result of representations to London, have been authorised to state that the Italians do not contemplate the policy ascribed to them and that there will be no molestation of the next pilgrimage.

While these assurances have relieved Mahomedan apprehensions regarding the safety of the Hedjaz, the developments in the Yemen are being watched with close attention as a fresh insurrection in that vilayet, where there are ample materials for its production, might lead to the overthrow of Turkish authority with results that would certainly be reflected in the neighbouring province. Encouraged by promises of Italian assistance, the Mahdi of Asir, whose capital was recently occupied by the Ottoman forces, is again on the war path, while the peace concluded a few months ago with the Shia Imam and his subjects after a conflict of several years' duration will not prevent the latter from resuming hostilities if a favourable opportunity presents itself. It is difficult to comprehend what is actually occurring as the Italians make no disclosures of their intentions and there are no war correspondents in the Yemen to delineate the actual situation from which the veil is only occasionally lifted by native newswriters whose reports must be accepted with reserve. But all the indications point to a concentration of some kind at Hodeida or the ports in its vicinity with a view to stirring up trouble in the hinterland plateau as a means of coercing Turkey to the acceptance of the Tripoli annexation. One the other hand it has to be remembered that the Ottoman troops in the Vilayet and the Hedjaz are not less than forty or fifty thousand in number as none of the battalions sent thither during the recent rebellions have been withdrawn and they could be re-inforced via Medina, the present terminus of the railway. If, therefore, the Italians contemplate active operations via Yemen as a more useful objective than peripatetic attacks on the port of the Red Sea littoral they will encounter an opposition not less formidable than that which bars the way in Tripoli, for the Bedouin Arabs would sink their differences with the Porte and flock to its help from all parts of the Peninsula. For if the Italian intrusion occurs it would light up the fanaticism of the whole of Arabia with consequences that would be felt far beyond the confines of the Islamic holy land and Great Britian as the largest Mahomedan power is interested in preventing such a conflagration. The situation in the Red Sea demands the earnest attention of the Home Government, after their domestic difficulties have been adjusted and the earliest opportunity should be taken to elicit a pronouncement from the Foreign Secretary of the measures contemplated for the restriction of Italian operations in this sphere before they have passed beyond the control of diplomacy.

TITLE OF JUDGES. A passage in the delightful "Reminiscences" of Baron Brampton, long known as Sir Henry Hawkins, throws some light on the question of the official title of the judges of the High Court which was recently discussed in our correspondence columns. "Justice" according to the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, has long been the official title of the judges of two of the English superior courts of common law, and it is now extended to all the judges in the Supreme Court of Judicature—a judge in the High Court of Justice being styled Mr. Justice and in the Court of Appeal Lord Justice. The latter is usually not a Lord, still he is called a Lord Justice, so the former even though a knight, it is clear, should be styled Mr. Justice, as a judge of the High Court. That eminent lawyer, Sir Henry Hawkins, had, however, a strong objection to being styled Mr. Justice Hawkins when he was appointed a judge of the then recently constituted High Court in 1876. He was appointed in the Exchequer division of the Court, so he liked to be called Baron Hawkins as judges of the Court of the old court of Exchequer were styled Barons. The editor of his "Reminiscences," Mr. Richard Harris, thinks that the title of Mr. Justice was disliked as probably there was some little feeling against a title which Shakespeare has made ridiculous in the case of the immortal Mr. Justice Shallow. This feeling, if it existed, has now disappeared and the title is considered honourable by all. Hawkins, however, stood out against it and requested his chief, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to lay the matter before the Lord Chancellor. Chief Baron Kelly championed his cause warmly, but the Lord Chancellor pleaded that he could not interfere owing to the Judicature, which had expressly abolished the old title and created a uniform homogeneous class of ordinary judges of the High Court. In his answer to Kelly, the Lord Chancellor, who was then Earl Cairns, made some interesting remarks as to the title of "Justice" which are worth quoting. "With regard to the style of Justice, I presume, that it has been adopted by the newly-appointed judges as a synonym for the style of 'Judge,' as more appropriate than Judge to be used in connection with 'Mr.' They consider, I suppose, that all the judges of the High Court are Justices of the High Court, and very probably this is a correct view."

Kelly was even keener on this matter than Hawkins and wrote to him after receiving the letter of the Lord Chancellor in which he advised him to "do nothing about the title till we meet, except, indeed that you should make people (as I do), especially reporters, call you Sir Henry Hawkins and not Mr. Justice. Unless you prefer to acquiesce, I'll fight to the last especially as I have other accounts to settle with the Chancellor and the Government." Sir Fitzroy Kelly was then in his eighty-first year, but even at that advanced age that eminent lawyer, who was known as ardent law reformer, was disposed to fight it out with the Lord Chancellor. But Hawkins though equally inclined had to acquiesce, "such was the story," says he, in winding up this incident in his life, "of my refusal to be called Mr. Justice Hawkins, preferring the title Her Gracious Majesty conferred on me to that which the judges had conferred on themselves." Her Majesty had made him a Knight soon after his appointment as Judge, and he proposed for the rest of his life to be called simply Sir H. H. and not Mr. Justice H. The matter had been aggravated somewhat for him by the fact that the title of "Baron" Hawkins had been allowed him on his appointment as Judge at first, but that a few days later it was pointedly said in the official *Court Circular* that it was a mistake. Gully, in his letter to the Lord Chancellor, refers to this circumstance. "Upon your appointment of Sir Henry Hawkins to be a judge of the Exchequer (and an excellent judge he makes), he was addressed by us all and by the Secretary of State and among others by your own secretary, as Baron Hawkins, when a few days later, upon his being presented to Her Majesty to receive the honour of Knighthood, it appeared in the *Court Circular* that it was by misadventure that he had been called Baron instead of Mr. Justice Hawkins. Of course in all loyalty and dutiful obedience to the Queen, who is supposed herself to see and sanction that organ of information, so welcome in general to His Majesty's subjects, we have ceased from that day to call him Baron Hawkins." This reference to the *Court Circular* ought to set at rest the question of the title of "Mr. Justice" as applied to all judges of the High Court, whether they be knights or not.

STRAW-INDUSTRY. THE singularly universal shortness of last year's rainfall is answerable for many things. In England and in Europe generally people welcomed the long summer and its almost unbroken series of sunny days as if they presaged a return to the good old times sung of by the poets, while in their hearts they hardly believed that such a season would recur twice in a lifetime. Farmers grumbled, as their well-worn habit is to do. In India though the rains seemed to dry up at a critical period and famine threatened to stalk again through the land, they relented and fell fairly generously, except in Gujerat. One curious result of the drought of 1911 is that straw hats will be at a premium. Shortness of straw and of every plant that grows stems pliable enough for plaiting, followed on the drought and the consequence is a rise in the price of any and every straw that can be made into hats. Even that hopeful Department the Board of Trade, felt bound to record that there was a decrease in straw plaiting material in 1911 as compared with the outturn of 1910, of over two and a quarter million pounds' weight. This when translated into light hats for men, and even the greater ones for women means a serious deficiency in supply and it is not surprising to read that manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers and milliners are concerned and feel obliged to raise their prices. Some we are sanguinely told may only add a penny to the usual cost, but others who must have more confidence in the support of their customers or are more greedy of profit, will charge an extra sixpence for every hat. Japan, when the most popular straws come, has suffered so much from a short rainfall that its fancy straw crop is very limited indeed. Every nation wants hats made of Japanese straw plait, the United States, the Continent of Europe, Canada, Australia and no doubt, India, in a less degree for its European Contingent, and the prices among these competitors have gone up at a bound. Chip, tagel and rustic straws are the Chief Japanese varieties, and the cost of all these has risen by £2 per bale. The two first are sacred to women's head-gear while men's "boaters" absorb the rustic kind.

The pressure has fallen on Italian "pedal" straw to compensate for Japan's reduced Contingent, and as this has always been in demand for ladies' millinery, its value has mounted to an exorbitant degree, Luton and St. Alban's, two important British manufacturing centres, whence men's "boaters" issue in countless numbers to supply a great part of the world, are in despair and decline to take any further orders for hats for which they fear they cannot find the requisite straw; the retail dealers are in no better case, for to keep up their stocks they have to pay the wholesale men a greatly enhanced price. It looks as if the public may have to go through the summer in their last year's hats or submit to pay famine rates for new ones. The Board of Trade could hardly draw attention to one very probable cause of the shortness of the straw supply, that the least observant person, who has noted the fashion in ladies' hats for the last few years, can vouch for, that is their abnormal size. Each hat of the greater variety takes certainly twice the quantity of plaited straw to round it off than the more modest hat of five years ago did. As every season's whim added an inch or two to its already inflated brim the stock of straw plait of every kind, Japanese and other, must have been drawn upon until it ran steadily lower, and when the straw "in sight" suffered from a short rainfall, the wisest course if straw hats are indispensable in summer, would have been to induce the leaders of fashion to decree that their followers should wear small hats. Every one would then reap advantage from such moderation, for there might be enough straw plait to go round and there would be less perplexity in the minds of those who must make their way through a crowded world. The expression "a man of straw" takes on, this year, a new and improved meaning.

THE Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

By general consent Mr. Churchill has enormously enhanced his reputation for statesmanship by the masterly speech he made in introducing the Navy Estimates; and the great amount of attention which has been and is being paid to one of the most weighty deliverances ever made in the House of Commons by a First Lord of the Admiralty must be considered quite extraordinary in view of the preoccupation of the nation as the effects of the unprecedented crisis which has come upon us. The *Times* does not exaggerate when it describes Mr. Churchill's brilliant performance as one of the best expositions, perhaps indeed the best exposition, of naval policy since Lord George Hamilton's famous statement in 1889. Conservatives are delighted and Liberals or the best of them are at any rate acquiescent. The more nervous among us have welcomed the passage in an early part of the speech in which he said he would like to make it clear that as the result of the measures taken by Mr. McKenna there is no cause for alarm or despondency. "The Admiralty are prepared to guarantee absolutely the main security of the country and of the Empire day by day for the next few years, and if the House will grant us what we ask for the future, that prospect may be indefinitely extended." What the Government asks for is not "the two keels to one standard in new construction against Germany"—this may some day be necessary—but 60 per cent. superiority in Dreadnoughts over our Teutonic neighbours on the basis of the existing German law. With regard to the shipbuilding resources of the country, the House, he said, was entitled to be relieved of any anxieties on this score. "It is not possible to say whether our most prominent competitors can build as fast as we do. What is certain is that they do not in practice do so and it is also true, I am pleased to say, that we can build, arm, and equip great ships each year, and we can continue that process year after year upon a scale largely in advance of any other single Power according to its present resources. The House may take it for certain that there is absolutely no danger of our being overtaken unless we decide as a matter of policy to be so." He deplores as much as anybody the prodigious expenditure involved in the construction of gigantic military machinery which is obsolescent as soon as it is created, but he takes comfort and asks others to take comfort in an ingenious reflection. The most hopeful interpretation which can be placed upon the strange phenomena afforded by the nations of Christendom *vis-a-vis* their swollen armaments is that naval and military rivalries are the modern substitute for what in earlier ages would have been actual wars, and just as credit transactions have in the present day so largely superseded cash payments, so the jealousies and disputes of nations are more and more decided by the mere possession of war power without the necessity for its actual employment. We have heard a good deal in recent years about the "demoralization" of the public services—Civil, Military and Naval—and Mr. Churchill announced a step in this direction. "Everyone acquainted with the Navy must," he said, "have been struck by the extraordinary high qualities of discipline and intelligence which are displayed by the best class of warrant officer. These are the days when the Navy, which is the great national service, should be opened more broadly to the nation as a whole." It is proposed by annual instalments of 25 to 30 to select one hundred, possibly more, of the younger warrant officers for promotion to the rank of commissioned warrant officer, which is equivalent to that of sub-lieutenant. They will be appointed to ships and be available for all executive duties of sub-lieutenants as well as eligible for promotion to the higer ranks. As, however, they will start as commissioned officers later than those who join the Navy through the colleges it is probable Mr. Churchill said that the great bulk will retire "content with a career which will have carried them from bluejacket to commander." To prevent the older warrant officers being jealous they are to be given the chance of promotion to the rank of commissioned warrant officer after 15 years instead of after 20 as at present—a concession long desired by them. These advantages cannot fail to make the service still more attractive to the youths of the working classes and in a minor degree another reform contemplated should have the same beneficial effect. "The time has come," said the First Lord, "when there must be a full inquiry into the system of summary punishments which are now in force including their consequential effects as regards pay, position, badges and pension. It is of high importance to the interests of the Navy that the system of punishment should be physically and morally beneficial in regard to offences and that it should be so devised in regard to offences where no dishonour is involved so as not to wound the selfrespect of fighting men." Mr. Arthur Lee, who spoke for the First Opposition Bench, was very complimentary to Mr. Churchill. It was, Mr. Lee said, the first speech by a First Lord of the Admiralty since the present Government had been in office to which he had listened with pleasure and he was not sure that it was not the only speech proceeding from the Treasury Bench on any subject to which he had listened with pleasure for the last few years. For the time being Mr. Churchill's star is in the ascendant while that of his supposed rival for the future leadership of the Liberal party is decidedly on the decline.

LOSS OF THE P. AND O. s. s. "OCEANA."

"Misfortunes never come singly," was the obvious but none the less true comment made by everyone when the startling news reached London on Saturday that the P. and O. steamer had been sunk in the Channel after a collision with the German barque "Pisagna." The earlier accounts of the disaster were very confusing and we are still ignorant as to its actual cause. One's first inclination was to suppose that the two vessels came into violent contact during a fog—that most faithful source of mishaps on the British coast—but all on board agree that the atmosphere was quite clear. According to a Dover telegram the officers of the 'Pisagna" claim to have been complying strictly with the rules of the road at sea, that their ship was showing the proper lights and that there was a good look-out. But this is what they might be expected to say and we still have to bear the version of the officers of the "Oceana." It seems that when the accident occurred the pilot Mr. Penny, J. P., of Gravesend and two of the officers were on the bridge of the steamer. The "Pisagna" belongs to the owner of the famous Preussen which came into collision in nearly the same spot with a cross-Channel boat and now lies derelict with her back broken under the shadow of the white cliffs of Dover. The "Pisagna" which is a vessel of 3,850 tons had a cargo of nitrate and was on her way from Mexillones to Hamburg. It is a singular fact that three days after the catastrophe another German-owned ship, the "Rock-lands," a cargo steamer passed over the wreck carrying away two of the "Oceana's" masts. When this occurred two red danger lamps were displayed on the "Oceana's" masts and it appears that she was hailed from the Trinity boat on guard on the scene. It is sad to think that if the pilot, Mr. Penny, is right there need have been no loss of life at all. We must wait for the inquiry to ascertain who was responsible. "As far as I know," he is reported as saying, "there never was any order from the bridge to lower the boats, and if there was it must have been given by somebody who had no authority." The "Oceana" was unlucky before she actually started. She was late in leaving Tilbury on Friday afternoon owing to a delay in shipping the bullion and specie. As a consequence she missed the tide and had to lie up for two hours a few miles down the river. "Had this not occurred," says Lieutenant B. S. C. Hutchinson, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, one of the passengers, "we should have been some sixty miles further on at the time the accident happened and should probably never have met the "Pisagna." This officer in the vivid account he gave to the *Daily Graphic* mentions the exact time of the collision as a quarter to four when it would be still quite dark and the darker it is, it is the safer for navigation. "I was awakened," he says, "by a tremendous crash followed by a grinding and scrunching lasting some seconds and the rather horrifying sound of an immense pouring in of water; the vessel quivered from stern to stern and then lurched violently over to port." The "Pisagna" struck the "Oceana" at right angles just abreast of the foremast. She then cleaved sweeping away all the life boats on the port side, and there was a second collision further astern. The hole in the "Oceana" is described by one eye-witness as large enough for an omnibus to pass through. To a landsman it seems surprising that the "Oceana" should have floated for seven hours. When she did sink it was while an effort was being made to tow her to Dover, owing, I suppose, to the harbour accommodation there. There has been some criticism in shipping circles at the risky attempt to take her such a comparatively long distance in her condition. Underwriters have asked why in the circumstances was she not run aground near Beachy Head or on the Eastbourne shore. But it is not possible to please everyone. If she had been beached there would, as I think it is the *Times* points out, probably have been those who would have complained because sufficient effort was not made to tow the vessel with her valuable freight safely into port. While there is a consensus among the passengers that everybody else on board from the Captain downwards behaved splendidly the conduct of the lascars left much to be desired. Let it be remembered that some at least of those who are so severe on the native crew do not know a lascar from a seedy boy and I have certainly read nothing which justifies a letter which appears in the *Daily Mail* over the signature "M. H. Kavenhill." "I am writing," he or she says, "to protest against the employment of lascars on English liners. Surely, it is sufficiently bad to have foreigners who keep English workers out of employment without having lascars who cause the loss of the lives of English men and women through their cowardice, which was illustrated on Saturday morning last at the disaster off Beachy Head." The strongest words perhaps are those of Lieutenant Hutchinson who says "they (the lascars) behaved disgracefully," but he admits order was soon restored by the officers. Among the passengers was a foreign ship's officer variously styled a German and an Italian who had taken a berth as far as Gibraltar. He is reported as saying that the lascars acted "rather stupidly," but he adds that there was "no serious disorder." I was glad to see Dr. John Pollen's letter in the *Mail* saying a good word for the lascar. "I think," he writes, "there must be some mistake about the conduct of the lascars on board the 'Oceana.' The passengers who have spoken against them are probably confusing the lascars with the engine-room hands! The 'lascars proper' is a brave and smart seaman, and keeps his head wonderfully when storms arise and seas run high or when danger threatens. This is the experience of those who know them best." Captain G. W. Atkinson formerly of the P. & O. service writes ;—"Unfortunately I have met with two accidents—one a wreck and one a collision. On both occasions the men went to their stations without a murmur The boats were lowered and everybody on board saved." He continues:—"I am afraid that a good deal of misapprehension is caused by the mixing up of the deck hands with the engine-room hands under the general name of lascars. The lascars are Mahommedans, the firemen Hindus, and the coal-trimmers Africans. It is the mixing up of the two latter portions of the crew with the lascars that has given rise to the outcry against them." Captain Atkinson adds that if he had to undergo his service at sea again he would willingly entrust his life to a lascar crew. In an unstarred question on Wednesday Mr. Mark Sykes, Sir Seymour King's successor in the representation of the Central Hull, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to the conduct—the Hon. Member might have said the alleged conduct—of the Asiatic seamen on board the "Oceana" and whether he would consider the advisability of further increasing by regulation the proportion of British seamen on ships which enjoy the privilege of carrying His Majesty's mails. Mr. Sydney Buxton with the caution one would expect in the holder of a responsible position such as he occupies replied :—"My attention has been drawn to newspaper reports concerning the conduct of the Asiatic seamen on board the 'Oceana.' I have ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending this unfortunate disaster. There are no Board of Trade regulations governing the nationality of seamen engaged on British ships, but I understand that the Post Office insert in their more important contracts certain stipulations in regard to the composition of the crews of the mail steamers." I shall be surprised if the public inquiry does not show that the accusations against the "Oceana's" lascars are at least greatly exaggerated.

THE COLOUR BAR IN EASTERN COLONIES

Another highly amusing duologue on the above subject took place in the House of Commons, but it is not reported in the morning papers owing, I suppose, to the pressure on their columns through events which are decidedly the reverse of amusing. Mr. MacCallum Scott began the performance by asking Mr. Lewis Harcourt whether he was aware that non-European British subjects in the Straits Settlements enjoyed a statutory right to free competition for positions in the local Civil Service up to 1867; that they continued to enjoy the same right though not by Statute till 1904; and what conditions must be satisfied before he restores to British-born Chinese and Malays the rights of British citizenship. The Colonial Secretary demurred to the phrase "statutory right," but in any case the first part of the question should be addressed to Mr. Montag

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

MINERS' CONFERENCE VOTES FOR WORK.

Prospects of Peace Close at Hand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The official figures of the miners' ballot are 201,013 for resumption, and 244,011 against.

The executive have decided that as a two-thirds majority is required to declare a strike, a similar majority is required for its continuance. Such a majority being lacking, in favour of continuance, the executive have recommended resumption. A conference will meet on Saturday to endorse their action.

To-day 43,000 miners are working.

The people of New Zealand have contributed £1,186 towards the relief of distress in connection with the strike.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Owing to the strike, the receipts of fifty-one railways for the week ending the 31st March decreased by £747,060 compared with those in the corresponding week of 1911, while the receipts for the thirteen weeks ended on March 31st, decreased by £2,232,606 as compared with the the same period of last year.

The miners have lost wages amounting to six millions sterling and the funds of the miners unions have been depleted by £1,295,000.'

It is stated that acute differences exist between the miners and their leaders, and the decision of the executive that a two-thirds majority was necessary to decide the continuance of the strike was reached by a small majority.

One of the executive is quoted as saying that if the conference on Saturday decided against resumption, it would break up the miners' organisation. Whatever may be the decision of the conference, it is not expected that the National Strike will be resumed, owing to the huge number of abstentions from the ballot and the large number of men who are working.

It is noteworthy that in the ballot in January, 445,801 men voted for the strike and 115,721 against, out of a voting strength of 610,000.

In spite of the restricted service of trains and the absence of excursions, the Easter exodus from London yesterday was enormous and the congestion at the station was unprecedented.

62,000 Men Working.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

There are now 62,000 miners working. At many miners' meetings, yesterday, the leaders were heckled for the advice they had given in favour of resumption.

Meetings held in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Fife, Kinross and the Lothians passed resolutions instructing their delegates at to-day's conference to vote for a continuance of the strike.

It is expected that the proceedings at the Conference will be lively, and the result is doubtful. There may possibly be a split in the Miners' Federation.

Mr. Hartshorn, the Welsh Miners' leader, speaking yesterday evening, said he would have called out the transport and other organisations to assist the miners, but that it was now the duty of the men to resume and be loyal to the Federation, whose very existence was now at stake.

Ten thousand miners at Newton colliery, Lochgelly, Fife, headed by bands, marched in procession and smashed the windows of the colliery offices and partially wrecked the colliery machinery.

They further stoned the police. The disturbances were all due to the belief prevailing among the men that five men were working in a pit.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Miners' Conference held to-day has endorsed by 440 votes to 125 the recommendation of the executive and has decided that work shall be resumed on Monday or Tuesday.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The proceedings at the Miners' Conference were fairly harmonious though the majority contended strongly that the men had been let down. The leaders were confident that the men would obey the instruction to resume work. The necessity for repairing mines is likely to delay the extraction of coal for some days.

The enginemen in South Wales collieries, who are striking separately, have decided to continue the struggle until a minimum wage is granted. Hence the resumption of work by the miners there will be indefinitely delayed.

KING'S FOREIGN VISITS CANCELLED.

It was definitely decided on the Friday previous to mail day to cancel for this year the King's proposed State visits to foreign Courts owing to the continuance of the coal strike. His Majesty's only engagements for the month of March were a visit to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth and one to Lord Derby at Knowsley, but neither was fixed definitely and now they have been cancelled or at least postponed. The Dartmouth visit was abandoned last year on account of an epidemic of measles at the college. The projected State visits to foreign Courts were not due for some few weeks, and it was hoped that the labour outlook at home would have sufficiently improved to permit of their being paid. The King and Queen have so many home engagements for the coming summer and autumn that the spring alone remained available for the foreign tour, but his Majesty is now precluded from leaving the country. The King and Queen are both following the course of events in the coal strike with the deepest sympathy and concern.

DISTURBANCES IN LANARKSHIRE.

Serious outbreaks of disorder have taken place in the Lanarkshire colliery districts, and further disorder is feared. The announcement of the breakdown of the negotiations in London excited a spirit of unrest among the miners. About 200 non-unionists returned to work in the pits, and their action led to a hostile demonstration on the part of the trade unionists at Bellshill and Blantyre. Crowds gathered, a number of Poles being among them and at both places shop windows were smashed and the police were pelted with bricks, stones, and rivets. At Blantyre there was much disorder until strong detachments of police were brought up on a motor fire-engine. At Bellshill the strikers were armed with sticks, and a police sergeant was knocked to the ground by a blow on the head. During the disturbance ten men, including four Poles, were arrested. The disturbances were renewed during the week and the non-unionists were mobbed as they left the pits. The pickets at Wishaw were accompanied by two bands, and in view of the strength of the crowd only one non-unionist risked going to the pithead. Ultimately he, too, returned home, and not a single man went down the mines.

(Continued on page 8.)

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS.

Constantinople Bombs Meant for Russia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 5.

The investigation into the case in which two men, named Simon and Kirkar, were arrested recently and found to be in possession of bombs shows that the explosives were intended for Russia.

Simon is a Russo-Armenian and deposed that he frequently conveyed bombs to Russia.

Kirkar has been released.

WEST INDIES AND CANADA.

Negotiations for Closer Trade Relations.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The West Indian delegates who are now in Canada to arrange negotiations for closer trade relations, have met with a most cordial reception and hopes are good as to the satisfactory outcome of the visit.

"CIRCE"-"SYRIA" COLLISION.

Court Exonerate the Latter's Captain.

MALTA, APRIL 5.

The Court of Enquiry into the cause of the collision between the "Circe" and the "Syria" has found that the accident could not have been averted and has completely exonerated the "Syria's" captain, extolling his seamanship.

The "Syria" is leaving to-day.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Parliament Adjourns With Nothing Done.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Hungarian Parliament has adjourned for the holidays without settling anything, the Extreme members of the Opposition demanding electoral reform before the Army Bill, upon the passing of which the Emperor has insisted.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson and Gray Coming to India.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Stevenson and Gray, the billiard players, leave Southampton on May 18th, for South Africa. They will visit the important towns, and proceed to Rhodesia, if time permits.

They will leave South Africa in September for India, where they will remain until March, going on afterwards to Australia.

TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY

Question of Extent of Neutral Zone.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

It is understood that the difficulty confronting the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission is concerning the divergency of documents presented by both sides dealing with the extent of the neutral zone.

The Russian and British Embassies are following the negotiations which are being conducted by the French Embassy.

JAPANESE CABINET.

New Minister for War Appointed.

TOKIO, APRIL 5.

General Uehara has been appointed Minister for War, replacing General Ishimoto, deceased.

AVIATION.

"Matin" to Organise Pekin-Paris Race.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

The *Matin* intends organising an aeroplane race from Pekin to Paris.

BERLIN, APRIL 7.

It is reported that the Japanese Government has purchased a new Parseval airship.

RIOT IN DUTCH BORNEO.

Warship Ordered to the Spot.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 7.

A fight between a native and a Chinese led to a general encounter between natives and Chinese at Balikh Papan. in Dutch Borneo. Two were killed and five wounded. A warship is proceeding to the spot, as the Chinese are refusing to work.

THE KAISER AT CORFU.

German Chancellor Goes to Confer with him.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, has arrived at Corfu to spend the Easter with the Kaiser.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua" left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day with the outward mails of March 29th.

The steamer "China" left at 4 p. m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

FIRES AT FAMILY SEATS.

Famous Elizabethan Mansion Destroyed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Lake House, an Elizabethan mansion near Salisbury, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The tenant, the Government Whip, Mr. Illingworth, with his family and servants, escaped in their night clothes. Their lives were saved by the barking of a dog, which Mr. Illingworth subsequently rescued after several attempts to reach a window with a ladder.

"Rossdhu," the family seat of the Colquhouns of Loch Lomond, was partially burned yesterday. The chief, Sir Ian Colquhoun, is at present in Egypt with his regiment.

The historic Gibbstown Castle, Meath, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage amounts to £40,000.

SOUTH PERSIA.

No Direct Negotiations with Chiefs.

TEHERAN, APRIL 4.

Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, informed the Persian Foreign Minister, yesterday, that the British Government did not contemplate entering into direct negotiation with the chiefs of the Southern tribes.

To-day he informed the Persian Government that the British troops at Bushire would be withdrawn, when the assailants of Mr. Smart, the British Consul, had been captured and punished.

HOME RULE BILL.

Detailed Forecastin an Irish Paper.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

There have been several forecasts of the Home Rule Bill recently.

The most detailed is that given by the *Ulster Guardian* the chief points of which are that there will be a council of forty-eight members, of whom twelve will be nominated. The Assembly will have 103 members.

The Customs and Excise will be under the control of the Imperial Government for six years and afterwards under that of Irish legislature, subject to perpetual Anglo-Irish free trade.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PROMISE

To Attend "Palace" Gala Performance.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

King George and Queen Mary have consented to attend the gala performance at the Palace Music Hall, London, in fulfilment of Their Majesties' Coronation promise which they were prevented from carrying out owing to the disaster last July when Lafayette, the music hall artiste, lost his life.

FIVE RUPEE GOLD COINS.

Possible Experimental Issue in India.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's Bullion Circular says it is reported that five rupee gold coins may be issued in India experimentally.

THE DACCA TRIAL.

"Times" Criticises India's Judicial System.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Commenting on the length of the Dacca Trial, the *Times* complains of the tendency of the Indian courts to permit the waste of time, of the scandalous latitude enjoyed by counsel, and of the singular discrepancy between the views of the Sessions Judge and the High Court.

The paper recommends a close and systematic enquiry into the whole system of the administration of justice throughout India.

THE AFFAIRS AT MESHED.

Punishment of the Robber Gang.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 4.

The shrine at Meshed has been surrendered. The guardian of the sanctuary has written thanking the Russians for respecting the tomb and mosque.

The incendiary Seyyid, and 24 others were arrested. The robbers lost 39 killed and 26 wounded, but the leaders escaped by a secret exit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 6.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the All India Moslem League:—

The Council of the All India Moslem League has read with profound regret and sorrow of the reported bombardment of a mosque at Meshed by the Russians, which caused the death of several pilgrims and worshippers and respectfully urges the Government of India and the Home Government to take steps for the removal of Russian troops from Meshed and prevent the recurrence of such sacrileges in the future, which must necessarily touch the hearts of millions of His Majesty's Mussalman subjects.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The fund for the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India now amounts to £97,000. The fund made steady progress until the Coal Strike, which has seriously diminished the subscriptions, especially in the north, where an organised campaign has been in progress.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Celtic Win the Scottish Cup.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the final of the Scottish Cup competition played at Ibrox Park to-day, Celtic beat Clyde by 2 goals to nil.

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Further Specie and Bullion Recovered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Ten boxes of gold were recovered from the "Oceana" to-day.

STORY OF THE COLLISION.

While the fate of "Delhi" is yet fresh in the public mind, the P. and O. Steamship Company has suffered another disaster. The Company's steamship "Oceana," bound from Tilbury for Bombay, with about forty first and second class passengers, a crew of 200, and a valuable cargo, was sank in the early hours of March 16 in the English Channel, a few miles west of Beachy Head, after collision with the German barque "Pisagua," bound from Chili to Hamburg with a cargo of nitrate. The night was dark, but clear, and it is not at present known how the collision occured. The "Oceana" was terribly damaged, and, as it was certain that she would ultimately sink, the officers and crew set to work to save the passengers. Unfortunately, the first lifeboat was swamped immediately she was launched. She had on board at least fifteen persons; so far as is definitely known only one was saved. Seven passengers remain unaccounted for, and the bodies of a stewardess and a lascar have been recovered. Another boat-load of passengers was picked up by the Eastbourne lifeboat and taken to Eastbourne. The remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued by the Brighton Company's Newhaven-Dieppe steamer "Sussex." The "Oceana" was afterwards towed in the direction of Dover, but off Eastbourne she heeled over and ultimately sank. The "Pisagua," herself badly damaged, was taken in tow to Dover. The discipline on board the "Oceana" is reported to have been perfect; but complaints are made that some of the lascars showed cowardice. The "Oceana" had on board specie of the value of over £700,000. The scene which followed the collision was one of ordered excitement. As the passengers and crew rushed on deck the men snatched up overcoats and rugs to cover their night attire, and even the ladies were not able to stop to obtain any more adequate protection than was afforded by dressing-gowns and bedroom slippers. The discipline among the officers and the European crew was exemplary, but the lascars had to be kept strictly in hand. Nothing in the nature of panic scenes occurred on the ship. From the captain's bridge issued short, stern orders, to which crew and passengers alike paid the closest attention. Though one or two of the boats had been damaged in the collision, there were enough left to accommodate all the passengers and crew without danger of overcrowding, and there was also an abundant supply of lifebelts available.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement was made on March 16 at the P. and O. offices:—The "Oceana" had forty passengers on board, and all of them have been accounted for, with the following seven exceptions: The Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Leishman, infant, and nurse (Miss A. Havers), Mr. J. L. Macfarlane, Capt. E. V. Knox, and Lieut. C. G. Russell. The following members of the crew are also missing: W. Tudesham, deck steward, and J. Bins, barber. Major H. R. Rice did not embark on the ship. The body of Mrs. Newbury, a stewardess, has been recovered and landed at Newhaven. The number of missing lascars is not yet known but three bodies of lascars are reported to have been washed up between Bexhill and Hastings on March 18, and one was brought ashore at Newhaven on the 16th. The missing, who it is feared have all been drowned, must therefore number at least fourteen. The body of an infant, believed to be that of the child of the Rev. J. C. Leishman, has been recovered near Hastings. The body of a lady with a wedding ring on her finger and only partly dressed, with a sailor's coat and wearing a lifebelt, was also recovered in the same neighbourhood. It is thought to be that of Mr. Leishman's wife. Two other bodies were recovered at Hastings. One bears on the clothing the initials "E. V. K.," and is apparently that of Capt. E. V. Knox. The other has on the clothing the initials "J. M.," and is thought to be that of Mr. Macfarlane. The body of the ship's hairdresser has also been found. In the Hastings district there are now eight bodies (belonging those of three lascars), and the coastguards are in possession of much wreckage, including a small bundle of banknotes. The inquest on the body of a lascar was opened on March 18 and adjourned. The two men Chandler and Charlton, injured in the wreck of the "Oceana," and now in Westminster Hospital, are stated to be progressing satisfactorily. A Dover correspondent says:—The officers of the "Pisagua" claim to have been complying strictly with the rules of the road at sea at the time of the collision, that their ship was showing the proper lights and there was a good look-out. They claim that as they were a sailing ship the P. and O. steamer should have given them seaway, and that the circumstances under which the collision occurred tend to show that the liner was crossing their bows. The "Pisagua" is owned by the same firm, Messrs. Laeisz, of Hamburg, who were the owners of the ill-fated "Preussen," the largest sailing ship in the world, which was wrecked off Dover in November 1910 after having been in collision with the Newhaven-Dieppe mail steamer "Brighton," also in the vicinity of the "Royal Sovereign" lightship. Mr. Penny, of Gravesend, a Channel pilot, who was in charge of the "Oceana," stated:—"I cannot say whether there has been any loss of life, but if there is you can say this—that no loss of life need have occurred at all. The boat was floating for seven hours after the collision, and there was no necessity to lower the boats in a hurry. As far as I know there never was any order from the bridge to lower the boats, and if there was it must have been given by somebody who had no authority. Further than that, I cannot go." Early on March 19 two masts of the sunken P. and O. liner "Oceana" were carried away by a cargo steamer, which passed over the wreck. Two red danger lamps were hanging from the sunken masts. A Dover correspondent states that the vessel was the German-owned "Rocklands" (970 tons), for Plymouth, with oats.

THE "OCEANA'S" MAILS.

The following mails have gone down in the "Oceana": Registered correspondence for Gibraltar and Tangier and a few bags of letter mails for Zanzibar, Bombay, and British warships at Aden and Singapore containing only correspondence specially marked by the senders for transmission all the way by sea. Parcel mails for Gibraltar, Tangier, Cyprus, Beirut, Egypt, Berbera, Aden, and India containing parcels for the destinations named prepaid for transmission by the P. and O. Line from the Thames and posted, in the case of London, after the night of Wednesday, the 6th March, and up to the evening of the 13th idem.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The death is announced of Sir James Jenkins.

[The late Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., was born in 1818. He became a Doctor of Medicine of Glasgow in 1839, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1845. He entered the Royal Navy in 1841 and after many various posts as Surgeon therein retired as Inspector General of Hospitals in 1875. He served in the Naval Brigade charge before Sevastpol and saw service on the Chinese coast, from 1857 to 1861. He was an Honorary Surgeon to the King and was created K. C. B. in 1887.]

DELHI WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 6.

In connection with the Delhi Municipality Water Supply Scheme, it is stated that when the headworks are finished a maximum supply of five million gallons daily will be possible as against the old maximum of two million gallons. The new Delhi will doubtless be linked with the existing water-works system. The provision of more pumping-engines, settling-tanks, filters and reservoirs will be necessary, and these should be charged against the Government of India. Early expenditure in this direction should be undertaken.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Motor Trip to Khyber Pass.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LANDIKOTAL, APRIL 6.

Owing to heavy rain yesterday morning the visit of His Excellency to the Khyber Pass had to be postponed until to-day.

After attending the parade service at the Peshawar garrison church the Viceregal party started soon after one o'clock in fine weather. The party consisted of H. E. the Viceroy, Sir George Roos-Keppel, Sir Henry MacMahon, Sir James DuBoulay, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Major Fraser, Capt. Forester and Capt Garstin. The first eight miles from Peshawar was through open country covered with an excellent crop of wheat to Jamrud Fort on the border of British India. Here His Excellency and suite left their motors and after inspecting the guard-of-honour furnished by the 52nd Sikhs and after looking round the Fort, had lunch with the officers of the detachment of the Khyber Rifles quartered in the Fort.

Proceeding again about 3 p.m. the Viceregal party entered the Khyber Pass, the road through which, for the first ten miles, as far as the Ali Musjid Fort, runs up a steep incline through a narrow gorge, the hills on either side being picketted by men of the Khyber Rifles, while an occasional stone blockhouse is perched on commanding hills every half-mile or so. At Ali Masjid Fort, in a gully below the road, was assembled a large concourse of people, camels, bullocks and goats belonging to two caravans, one going down into India and the other going up through the Khyber to Afghanistan, as Friday is one of the two days in the week when the Pass is open for people to go through. The hills are picketted and an escort is provided for each caravan to insure its safety through the Pass from Jamrud to Lundi Kanna.

After Ali Masjid Fort, the gorge gradually opens somewhat and gives room for a few fields of wheat in the bottom of the valley and a few villages are passed with high mud walls round them and a high tower in the centre or at one corner of each. Ten miles from Ali Masjid Fort, and three from the Afghanistan frontier, situated in a broad valley, is Landikotal Fort the head quarters of the Khyber Rifles and here the Viceroy and the party arrived about 5 P. M. and will spend the night. After dinner, all the hill tops round Landikotal were lit up with the bonfires of the tribal pickets which formed a sort of outer line of defence to those of the Khyber Rifles for the protection of His Excellency through the Pass.

PESHAWAR, APRIL 6.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy started from Landikotal shortly after 9 and rode to a high hill nine miles from Landikotal called Snipa Sukha from the top of which a magnificent view was obtained of all the surrounding country for many miles in every direction. It was a beautiful clear day with hardly a cloud and the snow topped mountains of Afghanistan, Gilgit and Chitral could all be plainly seen in the distance while from immediately below the Kabul River could be traced for a long way winding its way through a broad valley. His Excellency, besides his Staff was accompanied by Major Bickford, Commanding the Khyber Rifles, and Mr. Maffey, Political Agent, and as well as the small escort of Khyber Rifles under Captain Hume that was with the party. The near hills were all picqueted by the local tribesmen. The Viceroy returned to Landikotal about one o'clock and was joined then by Lady Hardinge who accompanied by Miss Sandford, Lieut.-Col. O'Kinealy and Captain Campbell had motored up from Peshawar and they all lunched with the officers of the Khyber Rifles in their mess. After luncheon before having Landikotal His Excellency presented the C.I.E. Badge to Major A. L. Bickford, Commanding the Khyber Rifles, and the D. S. O. Badge to Rai Sahib Gajju Mal, Head Clerk, Political Agent's Office Khyber, on the parade ground outside the Fort and then after taking leave of the officers of the Khyber Rifles Their Excellencies and suite got into their motors and returned to Government House, Peshawar. About 5 p. m. His Excellency and Sir George Roos-Keppel drove to the general parade ground and witnessed a musical ride by the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis) individual and section tent-pegging and a musical drive by the 75th Battery, R. F. A. He was received by Major Crofton, Commanding the North Staffordord Regiment, who were "At Home" and Mrs. Johnstone. There was a large gathering assembled to see sports and included amongst many others General Allason, General and Mrs. Stokes, Col. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Col. and Mrs. Dick, Col. and Mrs. Dundee, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Sir Henry MacMahon, General Mullaly, Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs Richey and Mr. and Mrs. Close. At the close of the entertainment the Viceroy presented the prizes to the successful competitors and then drove back to Government House. After dinner there was a reception of the Khan and Raises at Government House and nearly 500 persons were presented to His Excellency among whom were many fine old warriors with a number of medals and two of them being Mutiny Veterans.

LOSS OF THE "CHINBO."

Court of Enquiry at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon with two assessors to-day concluded the marine enquiry into the circumstances attending the recent loss of the "Chinbo." Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the owners of the boat, the Irriwaddy Flotilla Company, in addressing the Court, submitted than it would be impossible to obtain evidence locally of a scientific nature in effect of the bilge keels. The Court had evidence as to the vessels's stability and the cause of the accident being due to the passengers rushing to the port side. The Court drew up its finding which was not made known and will be forwarded in the usual course to the Local Government.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

Native Police Constable Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

Before Mr. S. N. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, Chirkut Sing, a constable of the special department of the C. I. D. specially deputed to watch the Viceregal trains was charged with having committed as dacoity in the house of Kristo Naskar of Makorda in the jurisdiction of the Dumjoor Thana. Several prosecution witnesses stated that, on the alarm being given, many villagers collected on which the dacoits ran away leaving behind them the accused who was arrested in a godown after being struck down with a fishing chauki.

The case was adjourned.

THE "ZINNIA" LOOTED.

Cape Comorin Fishermen Defy the Authorities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

Our Cape Comorin correspondent wrote on the 2nd instant:—Information having been received that several valuable articles belonging to the Captain and crew of the "Zinnia" were stolen by fishermen and secreted in a church in Parawa Street, Mr. Gunther, Excise Circle Officer, and Mr. Cruickshank, Inspector of Police, with a few excise peons and constables went to Parawa Street yesterday afternoon to make an inquiry. The Vicar of the Church permitted them to look into the place, but the men objected when the officers insisted on searching it. The Parawas rang the church bell which gathered a crowd and soon fighting ensued. Messrs. Gunther and Cruickshank were roughly handled, soon overpowered by a mob of about 1,000 Parawas, and it is said the latter officer was seized by a few Parawas and theatened that he would be drowned.

The officers opened fire with their revolvers, and though a few were wounded, the disturbance was not quelled. The officers were quickly deprived of their revolvers and had to take shelter in the parochial house by shutting the doors against the mob. By this time the Acting District Magistrate and Tahsildar and First Class Magistrate arrived on the spot. The latter called in sentries of the Nair Brigade from the local temple and on their appearance, armed with rifles and bayonets, the mob dispersed and Messrs. Gunther and Cruickshank and their men with them were liberated.

SEPOYS CAPTURE MALCONTENTS.

LATER.

In connection with the looting on the "Zinnia" and the subsequent riot, Mr. George, Superintendent of Police, has arrested 25 Paravas. Major Faunce arrived at Cape Comorin with 50 sepoys of the Pangode Battalion of the Nair Brigade on Thursday. Mr. George went at once with the body of sepoys to the Kovallam Roman Catholic Church and arrested some Paravas while the service was going on. Father Fernandez was ordered by the Magistrate to stop the prayers. The priest, who had been only the previous day arrested at Kottar had been released on bail but the bail was cancelled and he was rearrested.

After his return from Kovallam, Mr. George went in a boat in search of some of the Paravas who were found in catamarans at a distance from the shore in order to escape capture. The party examined the rocks called Srivelliparai, but found none there.

Some important arrests were made during the night. The whole village was surrounded by policemen an Mr. George and a party of sepoys entered some Parava houses by breaking in the doors. In one house, it is said, they found an underground room. As soon as a sepoy went into the room, it appears that a man attacked him with a chopper. The man was disarmed and all the sepoys and Mr. George fell upon a gang of men one of whom was an ironsmith from Palamcottah.

The Dewan and Major Faunce have returned to Trivandrum. The former will, on his way, visit the "Zinnia" at Srimoolapuram Port.

Captain Mackie has also left for Quilon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED.

Later information to hand states that the riot at Cape Comorin created a great sensation there, as the mob behaved with much violence. They are said to have attempted even to set fire to the parochial school house in which Messrs. Gunther and Cruickshank hid themselves.

Mr. F. S. George, Superintendent of Police, arrived there on the 3rd instant and visited Parawa Street where all the houses were shut up. The Dewan arrived the same evening after ordering a body of sepoys to the scene. Father Jerome Fernandez, the Vicar, has been arrested, and, on the morning of 4th instant Mr. George at the head of some fifty constables made an attempt to arrest the ringleaders, but the Parawas in a body bolted. Few catamarans noticed to be cruising far away in the sea with persons on them and a few fishermen were also seen on the Sripadupparai Rock were it is supposed some are hiding.

The Captain of the "Zinnia" has sent away all his crew to Quilon.

MOULMEIN LIBEL CASE.

One Thousand Rupees Damages Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 5.

The District Judge of Moulmein delivered judgment in the libel suit brought by Mr. P. T. Christian, Vice-Consul for Norway, against the Rev. Father Boulanger, executor to the estate of the late Mr, Benjamin, as proprietor of the *Moulmein Advertiser* and editor and printer of the same paper, for publishing an article in which there was a reference to the effect that the plaintiff had driven the late Mr. Benjamin mad and thereby caused his death.

Five witnesses deposed that they thought the article referred to the plaintiff. The first defendant pleaded that the second defendant had acted beyond the scope of his authority and without his consent. He denied that the plaintiff had suffered damage. The second defendant denied malice and libel on the plaintiff. Third defendant also denied libel, alleging that he had printed the matter in obedience to the editor's orders.

The Judge found in favour of the plaintiff and granted a decree for one thousand rupees, which was claimed for, against the three defendants.

HOSPITAL MATRON'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

The death occurred on Friday at Madras from blood poisoning of Mr. Lambie, who had been Matron of the Government Maternity Hospital for 21 years. Mr. Lambie had seen the hospital, especially on its surgical and gynaecological side, develop enormously during the many years she was employed there and had had a great deal to do in teaching midwives in the Presidency, most of whom have passed through her hands. She was appointed Matron of the Hospital by Colonel A. M. Branfoot and worked to his satisfaction as also to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Shirmer and Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard. She was 49 years of age at the time of her death.

Her remains were interred this morning in St. Andrew's Cemetery, the funeral being attended by a large number of friends.

THE notification, dated 24th March, 1904, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported for Denmark has been cancelled.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

Meeting of the Bengal Delegates.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, APRIL 6.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met to-day at Chittagong. The delegates and visitors numbered about three thousand.

Mr. Jatramohun Sen, President of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, said that carping criticism of administrative affairs and official actions was not the object of the Conference. Referring to the administrative changes he paid an eloquent tribute to Lords Hardinge and Crewe, whose action he thought had enhanced the dignity and prestige of British power in India. Speaking on the present discontent he said it was due to poverty and not to aversion to the British rule, and the Royal visit had dispelled all notion of anarchy and sedition from the land. He considered that a teaching and residential University at Dacca was necessary and the experiment was worth trying.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Rasul was then elected President. In the course of a long speech he paid a tribute to the new Governor, Lord Carmichael, and also said, amongst other things, after quoting Lord Crewe's despatch, that autonomy, when granted, must be real and the provincial Governments be made responsible to the people in all provincial affairs.

"Nothing short of that," he continued, "will satisfy the people for the present and I trust that within a measurable distance of time even the Government of India will be so constituted as to be responsible to the people thus satisfying the higher ambitions of Indians and fulfilling England's mission in this country. In this connection I cannot help saying a few words about my own countrymen. We are apt to criticise the conduct of our rulers, but we often shut our eyes to our defects and demerits. To be successful in politics, as in other spheres of life, one must be honest and sincere. There are many educated men among us who ridicule political movements and jeer at the agitators, but at the same time do not feel compunction to join the agitators when they think they can take a lion's share in the advantages which these very politicians and agitators, often at great personal sacrifices, secure from their rulers. There are others who regard politics as a means to an end and join political movements with the object of obtaining some personal gain and advantage and desert their quondam co-workers as soon as their cherished object is attained. Such people can only retard the progress of the movement and should therefore be unceremoniously hounded out. There is still another class of men, who having means and influence at their command and thus being in a position to do good to their country by taking an active part in politics, never think of leaving their surroundings and devoting a small portion of their time or money to the service of their mother-land."

TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION.

Speaking of territorial redistribution he said:—

"The two burning questions of the day for Bengal are undoubtedly first the question of territorial redistribution and the proposal to establish a University at Dacca. The lines on which the territorial redistribution are to take place are definitely set forth in the despatch of the Government of India dated the 25th August last. The plain meaning of the despatch, so far as Bengal is concerned, is that the Bengali speaking population should be placed under one and the same administration and the five Bengali-speaking Divisions which had been separated by the partition are to be re-united, the same principle applying to the Hindi-speaking population. Language is thus the supreme test which is to determine the distribution of territorial boundaries. We are grateful that the five Bengali-speaking Divisions have been re-united, but our complaint is that there is a larger Bengali speaking population in the fringe area which remains outside our Presidency. The majority of the population speak Bengali. We therefore have a right to complain of their exclusion from our Presidency and it runs counter to the spirit and the policy enunciated in the Government despatch. That despatch lays down the principle that no settlement is to be regarded as conclusive or satisfactory which does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Bengali. What aspiration could be more legitimate than that those who belong to us, who are of our blood and speak our language should live under the same Government as we do. The despatch further says that the settlement which is to be arrived at should be final and satisfactory to all. I am bound to hold that the distribution of territories which has been sketched out in the proclamation fulfil neither of those codditions. It is not satisfactory and therefore it is not final. I can only express the hope that it is only a tentative arrangement and that it will be modified in the light of experience. We cannot acquiesce in this arrangement. The agitation for the inclusion of the entire Bengali speaking population will have to be continued until we get what we want. It has to be borne in mind that in this agitation Hindus and Mahomedans are absolutely united. Take, for instance the meetings which have been held in the District of Sylhet in which the Mahomedans have taken a conspicuous part. The Dacca Mahomedan Association also prayed for the inclusion of Sylhet in the Presidency of Bengal. Is the voice of the people to count for nothing in the determination of the question as to which administration they should belong to? I can only express the fervent hope that the Government will see its way to modify the present arrangement in deference to the openly expressed wishes of the people concerned. If that had been done, not a single voice of protest would have been raised against the new scheme and the community would have gladly acquiesced in an arrangement so beneficial to them and so comformable to their own inclination.

HINDU-MOSLEM QUESTION.

"I ought not to conclude my speech without saying a few words about the Hindu-Mahomedan question. I assure you it is most painful to me to have to discuss it and yet I feel it my duty to place my views on the subject before a representative assembly like this. No doubt I shall be told by some Anglo-Indian journals whose occupation will have gone if the Hindus and Mohammadans unite, and also by some self-seeking Mohammadans whose number is happily decreasing, that it is ridiculous to talk about this conference as a representative body, while Mohammadans abstain from joining it in large numbers. We are used to similar remarks about the Congress too. I admit that the number of Mussalmans attending those bodies is comparatively small. But surely it is not the fault of the Conference or the Congress. They are not sectarian, but

open to all the sons of the soil. Our critics forget that it is not the want of sympathy with the aims and objects of the Conference and the Congress that keeps the Mohammadans back from them, but it is the want of education and the fear of official disfavour."

Mr. Rasul terminated his address with a reference to the backwardness of the Moslems and a plea for the indulgence of the more enlightened Hindus towards their follow-countrymen.

FARIDPUR, APRIL 7.

At the second day's proceedings of the Bengal Provincial Conference a large number of resolutions were passed *inter alia* expressing appreciation of the results of the Royal Visit, desiring the removal of the Press and Seditious Meetings Acts and the release of political prisoners, praying for the extension of the colonial system of self-government and making confession inadmissible except at trials, disapproving of the punitive police at Dacca and Faridpur, and deploring waste of energy of the Criminal Intelligence Department in imaginary political matters while real crimes were neglected.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee proposed the resolution welcoming the prospects of Provincial autonomy and wishing that early measures be taken to give effect to it. He said that paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Despatch could not be explained away as meaning decentralisation of powers. Its author deliberately used the expression and used in its natural interpretation. The time had come to take a stand on the Despatch. They were in no way backward in comparison with self-governing countries and they must have it.

Sixth United Provinces Conference.

HON. MR. S. SINHA'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 6.

The sixth session of the United Provinces Provincial Conference was opened yesterday in Cawnpore. A number of delegates from various towns were present besides many visitors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, who presided, in the course of a lengthly speech, referred to the approaching retirement of Sir John Hewett. He said that there was not little in Sir John Hewett's survey of administration which would not be accepted by reasonable critics as fully justified by the results. Conceding that Sir John Hewett's administration was marked by strenuous endeavour to secure industrial progress, the speaker felt bound to say that not much had been done to advance the interests of the educated classes, instancing his opposition to an Executive Council for the United Provinces. The speaker next welcomed the appointment of Sir James Meston and prophesied that the first act of the new Lieutenant-Governor would be a recommendation for the establishment of an Executive Council. After referring to the Royal Visit and the Durbar announcements, the speaker dwelt on the question of the adjustment of the boundaries of the various provinces and remarked that the question of amalgamating the hundred millions of Hindustanis, now divided into the administrations of Behar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, would loom large in the course of time. He referred to the suggestion that they should be included under two strong administrations.

The Hindu-Mohamedan problem, the speaker said, had developed the situation which was full of anxiety and no compromise was possible which was not consistent with the self-respect and dignity of each community. He exhorted both communities to sink their differences, adding that it was the duty of Government to so act as to make it impossible that its conduct should bear the interprepretation that it favoured one community against another.

After referring to problems of sanitation and education and those connected with provincial finance, the speaker dwelt on problems connected with technical and industrial education and traced the progress in this direction during Sir John Hewett's term of office. The President, before concluding, criticised at length the Council regulations and remarked that the flagrant difference in the treatment of Moslems and non-Moslems was the violation of the great Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation. Educated non-Moslems who had not a vote to-day would have it to-morrow if they embraced Islam. In conclusion, he referred to the lack of public spirit in the large cities which accounted for local self-government not being the success which all wished it to be. Most aspirants to seats in the legislative councils had not developed the spirit of public work which comprised a keen sense of duty, an appreciation of the virtue of compromise and the sinking of personal caste, class or communal difference in the interest of the common good. Public life, which was very backward, therefore, required for its development a large amount of self-sacrifice, true patriotism and the spirit of self-abnegation.

HINDU CONFERENCE.

Irregularities of Bharat Dharma Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, APRIL 5.

An important Conference of Hindus, consisting of delegates from different parts of India, members and "updeshaks" of the "mahamandal" presided over by Mahamahapadhyaya Subramanya Shastry was held with a view to discussing existing irregularities of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and to inaugurating a reforming organisation in the name of Mahadandal Samskar Samity for amending certain unconstitutional proceedings of the Mahamandal.

Raja Nityananda, welcomed the delegates and several other leaders of Hindu society, addressed the meeting. The Samskar Samity was authorised to demand from office-bearers of the Mahamandal explanations on certain matters and the Samity was also empowered to take such legal proceedings in case the required explanations were not given.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARAS, APRIL 5.

Miss Carrie Tenant, honorary travelling representative of the Hindu Marriage Reform League, during her visit to Benares, succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of a large number of Hindu residents there, and in forming a branch of the League for men and another for women. The meeting which was held in this connection in the Cental Hindu College Girls' School was largely attended by orthodox Hindu ladies of Benares.

THE MAHOMEDAN Education Conference organised by the Anjuman Hurayat Islam of Lahore is now sitting at Lahore, Mahomedans from all parts of the Punjab attending.

HINDU EDUCATION.

First Conference Opened at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 5.

The first Hindu Educational Conference was opened to-day in Bradlaugh Hall. It was not so largely attended as expected. The Hon'ble Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction, attended the Conference.

The Conference will discuss, during its sittings, industrial and elementary education, and education for girls and the education of the depressed classes.

At to-day's proceedings Mr. Harkishen Lal, who presided, said that the Hindus of the Punjab were badly off so far as industries were concerned. They had been deprived of the spheres of money-lending, agriculture and other industries to which they were socially entitled. The cost and standard of living had risen high and the only remedy for that lay in industrial education. In the West of the Punjab almost all the industrial castes were Mahomedans as they were also in Central Punjab. The social life and social ambitions of Hindus were against industrial education.

Resolutions were passed drawing the attention of the Hindu community to the necessity of devising means for industrial education and asking Government to take steps to encourage industrial enterprise in view of free trade and an advanced state of knowledge. The Conference further urged upon the Government the necessity and desirability of creating bodies like the Senate of University to devote attention to industrial educstien.

LAHORE, APRIL 5.

Lala Hansraj, the late Principal of the D. A. V. College, speaking on elementary education, said that according to the Manusmriti, it was the duty of the king and his subjects to co-operate mutually in order to import elementary education to the masses. He strongly urged education on a national basis and a Hindi medium of instruction.

Lala Lajpat Rai said if the people exerted themselves, the Government was bound to co-operate.

Resolutions were passed calling upon Hindus to exert themselves and requesting the Government to co-operate with them in providing elementary education for the masses.

LAHORE APRIL 6.

The proceedings of the Hindu Educational Conference were resumed this morning. Mr. Devraj, President of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundar, in his speech, laid particular stress on the want of competent female teachers. He suggested that widows might be induced to become teachers.

Resolutions were pased to the effect that the time had come for the more extensive provision for secondary and higher education among girls and that the Government and local bodies be requested to open suitable institutions in central places of the province with proper provision for moral and religious teaching and that in view of the growing demand for female education among educated Hindus, schools should be opened where Hindu girls might be brought up according to Hindu traditions and ideals.

A committee was formed to give effect to the resolutions.

Resolutions were also passed to the effect that the education of the depressed classes should be one of the principal objects of elementary education, and special schools for them should be opened where necessary throughout the province. The Conference then dispersed.

SOCIAL NAGRA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

The Third Visalnagra Nagra Conference met at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, yesterday and to-day Owing to the prevalence of plague a number of delegates were prevented from attending. However one hundred and twenty-five delegates attended from all parts of India. There were also eighty ladies of the community present. The President-elect had arrived on Friday and was received at the platform by the Hon'ble Pundit Sunder Lal and other leading members of the Visalnagra Nagra community. The proceedings which were conducted in Guzrati commenced with the singing of hymns by children and prayers in Sanskrit. In the unavoidable absence of Pundit Badrinath Derassari, chairman of the reception committee, his speech was read by Mr. Krishnarain Pandyia of Allahabad. The speech welcomed the delegates and dwelt upon the principal social evils and advocated education particularly of girls and the abolition of early marriages. Rao Bahadur Lal Shankar Umia Shankar Trivedi, retired Judge of Ahmedabad, the President, then delivered his address in the course of which he entered into the causes which led to the formation of castes and sub-castes, the need for conference and its relation to caste. He then dwelt upon the social evils of early marriage, the lack generally of higher education and the question of foreign travel. He asked the members of the community to solve the question of the England returned in a way compatible with the interests of all other castes in India. He emphasised the necessity of the members of the community working not as units of a caste but as units of a whole.

A CONGRESS OF PUNDITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

A Conference of learned pundits in Southern India assembled to-day at Conjeveram for the discussion and practical solution of some of the socio-religious problems that are agitating the Hindu community. The conference was attended by many persons from different parts of the Presidency and Mysore, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, who presided, made a very lengthy speech in the course of which he referred to the observances of the sacraments of *samskaras*, sea voyage and the study of Sanskrit.

In connection with the last subject, the speaker made a strong appeal to the pundits for a change in the methods of their studies which, he thought, was quite opportune, having regard to the fact that before long Government would found an Original Institute in the new capital, and which Institute would afford substantial facilities to those who were ready to avail themselves of them. The speaker trusted some at least from that part of the country would from time to time not fail to avail themselves of this advantage.

THE Dean and Chapter of Westminster have appointed Sir Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C., M.A., J.P., to be High Bailiff of Westminster and Bailiff of the Sanctuary, in the room of Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., who has resigned on the grounds of ill-health.

MOHUNT OF SITAKUND.

Re-echo of Bengal High Court Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, APRIL 5.

Mr. Jatramohan Sen has resigned the presidentship of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held here to-morrow on account of a disagreement with certain members of the Committee over accepting a subscription from the Mohunt of Sitakund. Sometime ago the Chittagong public brought a suit against the Mohunt with a view to oust him from the shrine of Sitakund. That case was pending in the High Court. Certain members of the Reception Committee, at an informal meeting, decided not to accept subscriptions from the Mohunt, as it would mean recognising him as a Mohunt and would affect the case. Mr. Jatramohun Sen could not agree with them and resigned the presidentship.

HINDU SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Bombay provincial social conference was held on Saturday afternoon in the hall of the Framji Cawasji institute when there was a fairly large attendance, among those present being the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; the Hon'ble Mr. Keskidikar; the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G Chandavarkar; Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parukh, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Polak; Mr. K. N. Natrajan; Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. C. V. Mehta; Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, and Mr. Patankar.

On the motion of Mr. G. K. Parakh seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar was voted to the chair.

Numerous letters expressing regret for inability to attend were received from various persons among these being Mr. Motiram Advani, District Judge, Surat, Dr. H. Mann and Principal Paranjape.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that when the intelligent Indian was introduced to the western ideals, the question arose in his mind why his country occupied such a low position in the scale of the countries and the reply was that that was due to keeping the women ignorant and uneducated and the absence of national sentiment. Social reform was therefore established and it was earlier in date than the political reform, the object being to elevate the country to a higher scale. Political reform then came in and greater impetus was given to it and social reform had to go with it. It was being considered latterly why social reform should go on with political reform and hence an attempt was made to separate the two and carry on the work of social reform independently and that was the reason of their meeting there that day. Now, what was the object of the Conference? It was to improve the present state of affairs. Had the condition of things remained unaltered from times ancient? If one examined the literature of the country, he would find that their ancestors were far more guided by reason than the later times when they had drifted without knowing whence.

The chairman then referred to the questions of female education, early marriage, widow marriage and caste-disputes and said that they had made good progress with regard to them all and there was no cause for disappointment; but they must meet often times together to discuss these matters and thus to go forwards.

On the motion of Mr. Padhye seconded by Mr. Trioumlal R. Desai, the following proposition was adopted:—

This Conference considers it highly desirable that for the purpose of promoting closer intercourse and inter-change of views among the friends of Social Reform and securing mutual co-operation and concerted action, the Social Reform Movement in Western India (Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Berars) should have a complete and independant organisation of its own with a Central Reform Association, and that there should be affiliated to it at all Districts headquarters and other important centres of public activity. That each of these Associations should be pledged, in addition to furthering the cause of Social Reform in general, to have some permanent institution or institutions working under its care, from year's beginning to year's end, to promote one or more definite items of Social Reform. That, it will be the duty of the Central Association, to help in organising affiliated Associations and the Annual Sessions of the Social Conference. That, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association should be recognised as the Central Association for Western India for the purposes of resolution.

And that, for the propose of promoting the abovementioned objects and furthering in general the cause of Social Reform, a Fund be started, and members contributing to the fund a certain fixed percentage of their income, say one per cent should specially enrolled, and that, a committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed to settle a scheme for the registration of the Fund and its administrtion:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. D. G. Padhye; Mr. B. N. Bhajekar; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah; Mr. M. G. Dalvi, and Mr. K. R. Daphtari.

Resolutions regarding untouchable classes, recruitment of labour under contract of indenture, widow marriages, early marriages, caste disputes and female education were then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Natrajan, seconded by Mr. Deodhar, it was resolved to adopt the following proposition:—That, this Conference regrets that the Legislature did not see its way to accept the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu's Bill and considers the grounds on which Government based their opposition to the Bill to be inadequate; and it is also of opinion that Legislation is absolutely necessary to provide marriage facilities in response to the advancement of social ideas and it earnestly urges that a Civil Marriage Law should be passed for all Indians without reference to any religion; and that the best thanks of this Conference be accorded to the Hon. Mr. Basu for his labour with regard to his bill in the Imperial Council.

On the motion of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, a cordial vote of thanks was recorded to the chairman and the conference was dissolved.

COTTON GROWING IN THE U.P.

Farms and the Distribution of Seed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

A Resolution has been issued on the questions of extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in the United Provinces. It states that the area under cultivation for the past ten years stands on a higher level than that of the preceding decade and shows an increase of 19·4 per cent. But against this expansion must be set the marked decline in Bundelkhand. The question of improvement of the staple had received the attention of the Agricultural Department. Research work in connection with the improvement of the cotton staple is being conducted by the Economic Botanist and to ensure continuity of research work an Assistant Botanist has been appointed by the Secretary of State. A new farm is being opened in the Aligarh District for porposes of test and another at Cawnpore from where seed of approved strain will be distributed. With a farm at Banda there will be one such farm in each of the three principal cotton-growing tracts in the Province. As operations connected with seed distribution increase it will, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates, be necessary to supplement them by smaller seed farms.

IN reviewing the last report on the Punjab settlement operations the Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure the marked diminution in duration and cost of settlements, but thinks there is still room for a reduction in the settlement establishments.

COUNCIL MEMBERS' TOUR.

Sir H. Butler and the Hon. Mr. Clark at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, APRIL 6.

Sir Harcourt Butler and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, who arrived by a special train, under the usual salute, were received by Mr. Warburton, First Assistant Resident, and Professor Norman Rudolf, Acting Director of the Indian Institute of Science. Last night, at the West End Hotel, they gave a small dinner party, the guests including Mr. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Richards and Professor Rudolf.

To-day Mr. Clark left for the Kolar Gold Fields to go down the principal mines, returning to-night, while Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler have been visiting the hospitals and sight-seeing.

This afternoon they will visit the orchards of the Mysors Fruit Syndicate and to-morrow afternoon the Indian Institute of Science.

Mr. Clark will leave for Bombay to-morrow evening and Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler for Ootacamund on Monday morning, motoring up from Mettupalayam.

BANGALORE, APRIL 7.

A deputation from the Bangalore Trades Association waited on the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, at the West End Hotel this afternoon. Mr. W. Davis of Messrs. Spencer and Co. Ltd., referred to the high taxation of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station compared with Bangalore City in Mysore territory especially (1) as to water supply and conditions under which the system is administered and controlled at present; (2) as to octroi duties, drawing attention to the decline of imports as borne out by municipal reports; (3) and proposed a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the difficulties likely to arise on its introduction, Mr. Davis also criticised the revenues of the assigned tract of Bangalore indicating certain large items of expenditure which, he contended, were not debitable to the station. He characterised municipal administration as most unique in India. Mr. C. B. Oakley, of General Engineering Co., urged the desirability of introducting industrial education more particularly for the Domiciled Community and suggested that the assigned tract revenues should bear the cost of a secondary industrial school.

Mr. Clark replied briefly promising to consider the representation. All matters touched on did not directly concern his department, but he would represent such points to Sir Harcourt Butler.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Sensational Charge against a Zemindar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

A sensational case is pending before Mr. Misra, Deputy Magistrate of Darbhanga, in which Babu Chandi Pershad Singh, a local zemindar, is prosecuted under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code at the instance of Mr. S. A. Miller of the Hathouri Indigo Factory. On the complaint of Mr. Miller which alleges that the accused abused and threatened him and his concern to endanger their lives, a warrant was issued and the accused was arrested near Baidyanath, but afterwards was released on a bail of one thousand rupees. The accused applied for time to move the High Court, which application was granted. In 1903, Babu Chandi Persad was prosecuted under Section 107, at the instance of Mr. Miller, and was ordered to be released on a bail of fifty thousand rupees with fifty sureties of one thousand rupees each.

Eventually, the District Magistrate of Darbhanga convicted Chandi Persad, which conviction was quashed by the High Court. This case formed the subject of interpellation in the House of Commons. The present case will come up in the High Court after the Easter holidays.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. L. Fyffe resigns his appointment as additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

Lt.-Col. O'Kinealy, I. M. S., reverts to Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pruce of the Finance Department has nine months' leave.

Mr. Devine, Assistant Comptroller-General, has been granted two years' leave, and Mr. Wolfe officiates.

Mr. N. G. Basu is appointed substantively as Deputy-Comptroller General.

Mr. R. W. Gillan is gazetted as officiating Financial Secretary and Mr. M. F. Gauntlett as officiating Comptroller and Auditor-General.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Howard, Collector of Customs, is granted six months' leave.

Messrs. H. W. Carr and R. N. Farquharson are appointed members of the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonels T. A. Harrison, Eustance, Cobb, Millar, Cartwright, Holloway and Edwards are promoted colonels.

Captain A. A. Tod, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been gazetted A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Major-General F. J. Aylmer is appointed Adjutant-General in India.

Lt.-Col. G. P. M. Prichard retires from the Indian Army.

Colonel D. F. French Mullen, I.M.S., also retires from the service.

FREEMASONRY IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, assisted by Lt.-Col. Jennings, Mr. A. W. Wise, Mr. W. Kendall and Mr. H. J. Davis, Grand Lodge Officers, consecrated the new Lodge "Gibbs" No. 1090 S. C. at the Freemasons' Hall last night in the presence of a large assemblage of members of the craft of English and Scottish constitutions. During the evening the message of congratulation was read from His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick, District Grand Master of Madras, E. C. Having delivered an impressive ovation the Grand Master inducted Mr. Willis as first Master of the Lodge and at a banquet subsequently held in responding to the toast of the Grand Lodge he hoped that the fresh impetus given to Freemasonry in Bangalore by opening the Lodge "Gibbs" would tend to the advancement of the true interests of the ancient Craft.

Mr. Justice Beaman returns to Bombay via Hubli to-morrow concluding his masonic tour.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, March 22.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince George, visited the London Museum at Kensington Palace yesterday. It was announced that Mr. J. G. Joicey had presented to the Museum his collection of Chelsea and Bow porcelain and Battersea enamel, which is valued at £25,000.

The round table conferences having failed to reach an agreement, the Prime Minister on Tuesday introduced a Minimum Wage Bill. Over a million and a half of people are now idle in consequence of the strike, and distress is becoming serious.

The Minimum Wage Bill is taking precedence of other business this week, the principal consequent alteration being that the women's Conciliation Bill cannot be taken to-day as arranged. The Bill was read for the second time yesterday by a majority of 123.

Mr. Churchill introducing the Navy Estimates on Monday, said the Government would maintain a 60 per cent. superiority in Dreadnoughts over Germany, so long as that country adhered to her present Navy Law. Any increase in the German Navy Law would be met at the ratio of two keels to one.

A gift of £25,000 on certain conditions, for the Shadwell Market scheme, from a lady who desires to remain anonymous, was announced at a meeting of the committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund for London yesterday. The committee adopted the Shedwell Market scheme and also the memorial by Mr. Mackennal and Mr. Lutyens, to be erected on the Piccadally side of the Green Park.

As the result of a collision off Beachy Head in the early hours of Saturday morning the P. and O. liner Oceana sank and the German barque Pisagua was greatly damaged. Fourteen lives were lost in the swamping of a boat from the Oceana.

Lord Wandsworth left estate of the gross value of £1,555,984, and bequeathed over a million for an orphanage to bear his name.

Mr. Justice Lawrance has resigned his position as a Judge in the King's Bench Division, to which he was appointed 23 years ago.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson are among those whose deaths are recorded this week.

Messrs. Vickers (Limited) have produced a new quick-firing gun for use on aeroplanes and dirigibles, which has been tested with successful results.

Four men have been arrested in the Isle of Wight on suspicion of being spies.

Mr. Tom Mann, the Syndicalist Leader, was arrested on Tuesday on charges under the Incitement to Mutiny Act 1797. There are two charges of felony and one of misdemeanour.

The public examination of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., was continued at the Bankruptcy Court during the week. The sittings were remarkable for the repeated protests of the debtor at the nature of the examination of counsel and for his vigorous replies to the suggestions made.

Scotland beat England at Inverleith on Saturday, by eight points to three.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Emmerich de Szivak, a well-known Hungarian Ministerial politician and president of the Hungarian Amortization Bank, committed suicide on Wednesday in the train between Budapest and Vienna. Rumours that his bank is involved in difficulties consequently spread on the Budapest and Vienna Stock Exchanges. They are not yet authoritatively confirmed, though, according to the "Zeit," the late Director-General of the Bank, who resigned on Saturday, after only a few weeks of office, declares that his resignation was due to his discovery of a clandestine deficit amounting to £100,000.

CRETE.

The Cretan crisis apparently ended last Friday, when the assembly elected a permanent Commission of 81 members, from whom five, selected from the various parties, will form an executive body holding office in rotation for one month. The situation is now completely revolutionary, and the elections to the Greek Chamber will doubless take place. Three British, two Russian, and one French cruiser are anchored in Suda Bay.

FRANCE.

M. Vedrines, the airman, contested the Parliamentary vacancy at Limoix as an Independent National Socialist, but was defeated by the official candidate of the Socialist Radical Party; rioting on the part of the airman's supporters followed the declaration of the poll. M. Vedrines intends to stand for Limoix again at the next vacancy.

M. Lepine, Prefect of the Paris Police, has become a member of the French Institute by virtue of his election to fill the vacancy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences caused by the death of M. Ernest Lefebure.

An ex-lieutenant of the French Army has offered £20,000 to the anti-militarist Herve, who is now undergoing a term of several years' imprisonment, in order to facilitate the revolutionary propaganda carried on in "La Guerre Sociale."

M. Eiffel, the architect of the Tower which bears his name, presided on Wednesday over a series of experiments for testing the resistance of aeroplanes to the wind in his laboratory at Auteuil. A model aeroplane on an accurately reduced scale was exposed to a current of wind the force of which can be raised to the strength of a gale, and a mathematical statement of the resistance of the model or of its several parts was obtained. A small group of persons interested in aviation followed M. Eiffel's experiments with close attention.

Marcoleone, a small station not far from Amiens, was the scene of a brutal murder on Wednesday morning, when a signalman was killed and a safe containing about 1,000f. (£40) was rifled. The crime was discovered by the driver of a goods train, who found the signal against him. After a long wait he went to see what was the matter. The body of the signalman was found a short distance from the signal-box.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William fulfilled on Tuesday night, an engagement which he made some time ago to dine with M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, and Mme. Jules Cambon. The invited guests included the Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chief of the General Staff. After dinner Mlle. Jeanne Provost and other players who have come from Paris, gave Alfred de Musset's "Un Caprice."

It is announced that the German naval authorities are about to offer prizes for the construction of hydro-aeroplanes.

The young German airman Gustav Witte has been killed on the aerodrome at Teltow. He had successfully made three rounds on a Wright biplane when a sudden gust of wind caused the machine to tilt over and fall to the ground from a height of 50 metres. Witte was killed on the spot.

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday in the Gisbert Wolff-Metternich case. The Count was acquitted of the charges of card-sharping, but was found guilty of fraud in one instance and sentenced to a week's imprisonment, which is reckoned as served owing to the time which the accused spent in custody awaiting trial. The fraud related to a loan of money which the Count had obtained from a waiter.

The accused Buicss was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment for fraud on several counts, including card-sharping.

Count Gisbert Wolff-Metternich and a Rumanian named Buics were charged at Berlin in February with swindling at cards and attempted fraud. Buics, in particular, was charged with manipulating cards in a game with a young Hussar officer and winning £4,000.

PORTUGAL.

Six persons were killed and eight injured by the accidental explosion of a bomb in a house in Oporto which was being used by a secret society for the manufacture of infernal machines. A number of arrests have been made.

RUSSIA.

During a debate on a Bill for the reform of the judicial administration in the Council of the Empire on Wednesday a motion was brought forward by 15 members of the Council urging that Jews should not be eligible for appointment as Justices of the Peace. The Minister of Justice supported the motion, dwelling on the old standing mistrust of the Russian people for the Jews. The motion was finally adopted by the Council.

M. Sazonoff will deliver next Wednesday in the Duma an exhaustive review of Russia's foreign policy. Special attention will be given to the Near East, notably to the proposals for mediation between Italy and Turkey. The Minister will give a full exposition of Russia's attitude in the Persian question and in the Mongolian and Manchurian problems. The discourse will entirely set at rest alarmist rumours. While reasserting fidelity to the French Alliance and the understanding with Great Britain, M. Sazonoff will recall the friendliness of Russia's relations with Germany and the improvement of relations with Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES.

"Mona" which won the prize of dols. 10,000 ($2,000) offered by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House for the best opera written by an American, was performed for the first time last Friday at that Opera House. The music is by Professor Horatio W. Parker, of Yale University, and the libretto by Mr. Brian Hooker. There are some highly dramatic passages and throughout the orchestration is rich and varied. From the point of view of melody there is little to take hold of, and this, together with the repellently serious character of the work, may interfere with its permanent success.

To the accompaniment of appropriate ceremonies, the Maine was last Friday towed out of Havana Harbour and sunk in deep water. The hulk, which was covered with flowers, was escorted by two American warships and a flotilla of Cuban gunboats. Salutes were fired by the Cuban forts as she left the harbour, and by the warships when she sank. A great concourse of shipping attended the ceremony, in which the American and Cuban officials participated. The sailors of the Maine who went down in the battleship will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, near Havana.

Two of three convicts who escaped from the gaol at Lincoln (Nebraska) last week were killed in a fight with the police on Monday. After their escape they took possession of a farmhouse and forced the household to supply their wants until the morning when they bound the farm folk and rallying forth robbed a hardware store, securing pistols and ammunition. The farmer succeeded in freeing himself of his bonds and gave the alarm to the police, who came upon the fugitives riding in a sleigh with another farmer whom they had met and intimidated. Two posses of police and citizens at once engaged the convicts, one of whom was shot down. One of the two survivors turned his pistol upon himself, and the remaining man, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, surrendered. The farmer in the sleigh was also killed, but it is not known whether the shot which caused his death was fired by the police or by the convicts.

The Excise and Income-Tax Bill introduced by the Democrats was passed unamended by the House of Representatives on Tuesday by 249 votes to 41, many Republicans voting for the measure.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 19 Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the sum of money—namely, £17,953,995, exclusive of the gold standard reserve, that he now holds at the Government of India's credst in London, he will considered the advisability of ceasing the sale of his drafts on India as their sale may reduce the normal flow of gold to India in settlement of the balance of trade.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of the State has every season to believe that the cessation of the sale of his drafts on India would inflict a most damaging blow on Indian trade, and would be received with consternation by those engaged therein. Gold has in the present year flowed to India to an exceptionally large amount; the sum held in gold in Government treasuries is unprecedented, and the Government holding is made freely available to the public in exchange for rupees.

MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What salaries or allowances, if any, are to be paid to the members of the committee appointed to advice the Government of India in the laying out of the new capital city at Delhi.

Mr. Montagu: The members of the committee will receive their travelling and living expenses, and the following fees for a five months' engagement:—Capt. Swinton, 500 guineas; Mr. Brodie, 1,750 guineas; Mr. Lutyens, 1,500 guineas. The Secretary of State has also undertaken to refund to the Corporation of Liverpool the amount of Mr. Brodie's salary for the period of his absence.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the selection of Capt. Swinton as a member of the committee to lay out the new capital city at Delhi was made at the request of the Government of India or whether it was suggested by the Secretary of State; and what special qualifications as a townplanning expert are possessed by this gentleman.

Mr. Montagu: The offer of service on the committee was made to Capt. Swinton at the request of the Government of India, but the Secretary of State takes full responsibility for the appointment. It was thought desirable to associate with the professional members of the committee a layman with experience of the administrative problems of a great city. Capt. Swinton has served for eleven years on the London County Council.

On Thursday, March 21, Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian police is reserved exclusively for Europeans; and, if not, what provision is made for the entry into the service of properly-qualified natives of India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, the "personnel" of the lower ranks of the police service is almost exclusively Indian. Recruitment for the higher ranks is twofold—namely, that of assistant superintendents in this country and that of deputy superintendents in India. The former must by regulation be of European descent; the latter must be Indians or persons domiciled in India. The former class is divided into three grades, with pay of Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 a month respectively; the latter into four grades, with pay of Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 respectively. Both alike are eligible for promotion to the rank of district superintendent. The great majority of deputy superintendents, who constitute more than a quarter of the higher ranks of the service are of Asiatic descent Mr. Bigland asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If, in view of the fact that the imports of gold into India were, respectively, in 1910 and 1911, £17,911,000 and £17,724,000, for imports and exports on private account only, he will state whether there have been any further shipments of gold on Government account during these two years.

Mr. Montagu: With the exception of a shipment from India of £2,000 in 1910, there were no shipments of gold to or from India on Government account in 1910 or in 1911.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on March 9, the Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information which he could give to the House with regard to the formation of a syndicate of British French, and Russian financial houses for the purpose of carrying out surveys for a line of railway between the Russo-Persian frontier and Karachi; had the project the approval of the Foreign Office and the Government of India, had the consent of the Foreign Office and the Government of India been asked for or given in respect of that part of the syndicate's operations which involved the making of surveys in British Beloochistan and in the British sphere of influence in Persia and could he state what was the composition of the British section of the syndicate.

Sir E. Grey His Majesty's Government have been approached by such a syndicate which terms itself a "Societe d'Etude" and is concerned with making investigations into how far such a project is commercially feasible. His Majesty's Government have intimated that they have no objection to these preliminary studies being made on the distinct understanding that they reserve complete freedom of action in the event of construction being actually proposed, in regard to the management of the railway and constitution of the board, the representation of British interests in construction and control, the alignment adopted, the scale of freight and passenger rates, and other cognate matters. His Majesty's Government have not yet been asked for their assent to surveys in the regions mentioned in the question. I cannot state who are the British representatives on the syndicate, since a final list has not yet been submitted to me or, so far as I am aware, agreed upon.

In answer to Mr. Lloyd, Sir E. Grey said: The Baghdad Railway Company, in renouncing its right to build the line beyond Baghdad, did not forgo its right to construct a port at Baghdad, but merely at Basra and at the terminal point of the line on the Persian Gulf. His Majesty's Government have not, in their proposals to the Turkish Government, lost sight of the point indicated in the question.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Lloyd,

Sir E. Grey said: Negotiation have been in progress between his Majesty's Government and the Ottoman Government for some time regarding the proposed railway between Baghdad and the Persian Gulf and cognate matters. His Majesty's Government are now expecting the communication of important proposals from the Ottoman Government, but the negotiations are necessarily confidential at this stage.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 31s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephone in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY in which is incorporated NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases. 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM. THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EASILY TO CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Rummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW, A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

CANVAS DAVID CORSAR & SONS BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars ap

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

Government's Favourable Review.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1910-11 is published for general information :—

"The administration of the Department continued to be carried on with zeal and ability by the Director and the officers of the Department. Although sanction has not been accorded by the Secretary of State to the strengthening of the College staff which the growth in the work of the Department seems to render advisable, it may be hoped that the addition of two extra Deputy Directors of Agriculture, which is contemplated, will not only enable more attention to be bestowed on departmental work in the districts, but will also relieve the Principal and Professors of the College to a considerable extent of that portion of their duties which lies outside the College. The need for such relief and the want of more effective supervision of the district work of the Department are equally evident. With such supervision from the Deputy Directors and from the Extra Deputy Directors when appointed, in addition to the energising guidance given by the Director, the graduates and other similar employes may reasonably be expected to develop into thoroughly useful members of the Department. The Director should unhesitatingly stop the promotion, and ultimately dispense with the services, of any of them who fails to respond the stimulus applied by the Director and his Deputies.

"At the Poona Agricultural College, it is satisfactory to note that full provision of buildings for carrying on the College work has now been made, that notwithstanding two severe losses suffered by the College staff, the percentage of passes in the second examination in agriculture was high and in the B. Ag. examination very high, that 13 or 14 students who left the College during the year intend to make use of their knowledge on their own land, and that 27 graduates obtained appointments, 14 in the Bombay Agricultural and Revenue Departments and 13 elsewhere. Less satisfactory are the slow progress in erecting the most desirable quarters for students, and the high percentage of failures in the first examination in Agriculture. The Governor-in-Council has read with great interest the account of the Vernacular Agricultural School, and observes with pleasure that a commencement in this branch of education has been made on right lines and that an effective demand for an extension of similar schools has arisen. Government concur with the Director that each school should be adapted to the particular requirements of the locality in which it is established. The courses for adult cultivators which the Director describes in paragraph 11 of his report should be extended as opportunity can be found for them.

Chapter III of the Director's report presses strongly the necessity of good tillage, towards which the essential requisites are good implements and good traction or draught. It is a cause for congratulation that in respect of implements much progress has been made, and more is expected, in popularizing the use of suitable ploughs, while other agricultural implements (harrows, etc.), are not neglected. In regard to draught, the Director has postponed the opening of a bull-breeding farm in favour of experiments in the growing and storing of fodder. The Governor-in-Council entirely approves of his action. It is of little or no use to attempt to improve the supply of draught cattle by providing stud bulls, unless there is already in existence an adequate provision for the bringing up of the young stock. When this necessary provision has been made, and it is, therefore, assured that the produce of a good bull will be given a proper chance of development—a chance which it does not possess if there is no certainty of its being sufficiently nourished and tended in the years of its growth—then only can improvement of the stock be hoped for from the introduction of selected stud bulls. The fodder question lies at the root of all agricultural problems, especially in the Deccan. The attempt to increase the supply of fodder in the shape of grass for grazing by placing large areas under forest conservancy, after being given a full trial extending over many years, has had to be abandoned. The only alternative would appear to be to educate the cultivators themselves to exercise a sound conservancy of the fodder supply, and it can hardly be universally the case that for a man to store fodder is only to invite his enemies to burn it up. As a means towards educating the cultivators in this matter of fundamental importance, Government will be prepared to consider the proposals which the Director intends to submit, in the direction of systematic storing of fodder in selected localities. The education of the agriculturist in the providing of fodder and the bringing up of young stock can hardly fail to induce a marked tendency towards securing a sufficient number of plough bullocks while eliminating the numerous head of cattle which are of no service in tillage and when alive are useful only as producers of dung for fuel and "liping" purposes, while they consume the fodder required for the agricultural cattle, and when dead are of no value except for their bones, horns and hides. When draught cattle for tillage are insufficient, mechanical means of traction become necessary, and it would be well if the steam plough to which the Director refers in paragraph 21 of his report were taken up as a business proposition by persons of means and enterprise. Meanwhile the success of the French geared plough (paragraph 22) is satisfactory.

Paragraphs 24 to 32 of the Director's report summarise the research and experimental work which is more fully described in the appendices. The conclusions stated in paragraph 25 are of especial interest in view of the importance of cotton to the principal industry in the Presidency. Briefly they may be said to be: Sind and S. E. Dharwar for exotic (long stapled) cottons (American and Cambodia); Khandesh for cotton of a short bright staple (Roseum); and the superiority over other indigenous cottons of two specially bred cottons in Surat, and of Broach seed cotton over the Kumpta cotton in the Southern Maratha Country, has been established and maintained. The advance in the profitable and beneficial cultivation of groundnut in the Deccan is very marked. In regard to manures, the Governor-in-Council desires to give prominence to the Director's remarks that agencies for the supply of oil-cake and other concentrated manures are badly wanted and that mhowra refused is a useful manure. The Director should consult with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari as to measures by which the large quantities of this refuse from the Government central distilleries and the distilleries at Uran can be made available for the benefit of the agriculture of the Presidency. The question of salt lands has been dealt with in other orders.

"With reference to the opinion expressed in paragraph 33 of his report the Director should be informed that he is right in regarding Government as expecting individuals and the co-operative movement to provide the needed supply of dealers in implements, seed and manure. There is no more reasonable object for which bodies of agriculturists can form themselves into co-operative societies (which under the amended Act will have all the benefits of societies under the Act) than for the supply to their members of the manure, the seeds and the implements required for their agriculture, after the Agricultural Department have demonstrated the results following from the use of improved seed and selected manures and implements, and in the initial stage have supplied them to cultivators desirous of using them. If in any given important development it is found that progress is barred by the want of individual or co-operative enterpriser the Governor-in-Council will be prepared to consider the question of granting Government assistance if the Director can submit proposals which will not involve the checking by State intervention of private endeavours to advance the improvement of agriculture.

"The activity of the Department in the matters of shows, demonstrations and general aid to the public was well maintained during the year, and the public responded with more frequent reference to the Divisional Inspectors for help and advice, and with an increase in the number of associations, which assisted in the organizing of shows, undertook experiments, and acted as agents for distributing implements and seed. Orders have been issued separately for the more effective co-operation of the regular branch of the Agricultural Department with the branch which is charged with the care of co-operative societies. The distribution of bulletins and leaflets was continued, and Government are pleased to note that the Director is well satisfied with the progress made in the important matter of rousing and sustaining the interest of the cultivators in the work of the Department. The Governor-in-Council is aware that the Director personally gives much attention to encouraging the agricultural classes to consult him and his officers freely and fully.

"The interesting details given in the Report of the Agricultural Engineer show that the appointment of Mr. Musto has been fully justified. Both in the advisory and executory branches of his work, valuable progress was made. As the Director remarks, skilful and careful drivers are necessary for the engines if the introduction of mechanical appliances is to make way successfully; and measures have been taken with a view to supplying such mechanics. Good results were achieved in well boring in Gujarat.

"Since the close of the year under report, the personnel of the direction of the Department has changed, Mr. Kesting having gone on leave and Mr. Campbell having vacated the appointment of Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. The Governor-in-Council is pleased to record his entire satisfaction with the record of work done in the Agricultural Department, which is now under review. The work of the Registrar has been reviewed separately."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 4.

During the past fortnight, the heat has become very oppressive by day. The night keeps cool and might be enjoyable but for the mosquito nuisance. From the official reports there is nothing to doubt that plague has, for the time being at least, become extinct and people are settling down to business. But it is not as yet known if the City Fathers have sanctioned a capitation grant for the destruction of rats.

H. H. the Nizam with his entourage is returning to the capital this evening from Aurangabad. It is said that Moulvi Ahmed Hussein, the Peshi Secretary, is going on six months' privilege leave and Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk has gone to Ceylon for a change. The idea hitherto of a Special State Council has now been changed to an Advisory Board with a high British Officer as its President.

Mr. A. I. MacKenzie, M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, is proceeding Home shortly on six months' combined leave, when Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali, F. C. H., Assistant Superintending Engineer No. I. Circle, will act for him. Mr. MacKenzie is less than three years in this Government, but he has done a great deal to improve the standard of efficiency of the department under his control. It is remarkable that sleeping sickness which has been endemic in almost every branch of the Public Service disappears on a European officer being appointed to its head.

All those buildings, now occupied by the Hyderabad Municipal Officers in Purana Haveli have been ordered by His Highness to be made over to the School Committee of the Madras-i-Aiza (City Noble School) to be converted into a boarding department attached to the said school. If the Masahibzadas for whom this new arrangement has been designed by the Nizam, take to the advantages so liberally offered them, they ought to be able ere long to shake off laziness and reap the benefits of study combined with physical culture. It is understood that hereafter the Municipality will be located in the spacious bungalow of Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk in the Gun Foundry which was bought in by H. H. the Nizam's Government a few years back.

To commemorate the Coronation of King George V. in India, the Rev. Rector of All Saints High School, Chudderghaut, has erected a commodious hall for the location of a laboratory and scientific library as an adjunct to the said school, and has dedicated it to His Majesty the King-Emperor. During his rectorship Fr. P. Garbelli has effected numerous improvements for the benefit of the All Saints High School and it is quite possible that at the proper time he will strengthen the personnel of the teaching school, though admittedly as this institution stands, it takes the lead in everything that aims at a sane mind and a sane body.

Nawab Latifuddin Khan Bahadur has generously sanctioned a pension of Rs. 100 monthly to the relies of Mr. Syed Mahmood, late Paigah Secretary of Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah's Estate. In addition to this his Excellency has appointed as his Chief Engineer Mr. Syed Mazerulla who is the son-in-law of the deceased gentlemen. Mr. Muzarulla is an engineer belonging to H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., but in joining the Paigah he has done so with a lien on his appointment.

Moulvi Kutubuddin Mahmood Ali, who has been appointed Paigah Secretary in room of Mr. Syed Mahmood deceased, is a much younger man than his predecessor. Hitherto he has been Joint Secretary, and Nawab Latifuddin has shown his sense of the fitness of things by raising him to the Secretaryship. Moulvi Kutubuddin is a brilliant scholar and a linguist. Moulvi Alim in Arabic, and Moulvi Fazil in Persian, he ranks high in intellectual attainments. He is besides a sound lawyer, and almost an expert in matters revenue. He obtained the highest marks in the judicial and revenue test examinations as also the Unani Medical exrmination. He is an erudite scholar in Islamic theology and other religious studies. From the point of literary ability, he takes a very high place among the leading citizens of Hyderabad. Moulvi Kutubuddin's ancestors up to the sixth remove have held exalted positions in H. H. the Nizam's State and the Paigahs. Well descended, he consistently exhibits every characteristic of an Oriental gentleman. He is extremely unassuming and polite to all and sundry. Had the Moulvi Sahib possessed a knowledge of English, he would have made his mark in any branch of Government Service.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 4.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda left by a special train last night accompanied by the Maharani, Princess Indira and officers when a hearty send off was given by the H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Dewan Saheb, Prince Mangalsingjhi, and the State officers who were present at the station which was most brilliantly illuminated and temporarily transformed into a garden by flowers of various sorts.

The Jam Saheb, Ranjitsingjhi will sail by the s. s. "Mantua" for England on the 20th instant whilst the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi will sail on the 6th instant for England.

Prior to his departure for England, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi gave alms to over two thousand Brahmins, each man getting a rupee. He has gone there to make arrangement for the education of his son, the heir apparant.

Saturday being the anniversary of the birthday of Sir Bhowsingji, K. C. S. I., the Maharaja of Bhawnagar, a Durbar was held when the principal merchants and State officers were present. A nazzrana was presented by the merchants which was only touched and returned; the day was observed as holiday; the schools, courts, offices and other places of business were closed whilst alms were given to mendicants irrespective to caste or creed. Clothing was supplied to the poor and those on the relief works were fed. Sweets were distributed to the school children.

DEATH OF A MARBLE EXPERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The death occurred on Friday last of Mr. C. G. White, Marble Expert, employed by Messrs. Martin and Co., in connection with the Victoria Memorial Hall. He had come down from the marble quarries at Makrana a week ago to see the progress of the work in Calcutta and was taken ill and removed to the Campbell Hospital. Mr. White had made a special study of the marble industry and had visited all parts of the globe where marble is found and was acquainted with practically every important building where marble was used in any quantity in its construction and his experience has been of great value in organizing the extensive arrangements necessary for the supply of marble from Rajputana for the Victoria Memorial.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* says that, as a thank offering for his recent escape when an attempt was made on his life, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild has forwarded a special donation of £500 to the Jewish Board of Guardians for distribution among the poor.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY

Work Done by the Hindu Brigade.

THE distribution of "First-Aid" certificates to the Hindu Brigade of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held yesterday, in the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy House at Girgaum, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas presiding.

Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, Secretary of the Brigade, read the report from which the following art extracts :—

"The Parsees with a population of 50,931 have on Ambulance Division of their own. The Jews, though they are only 6,597 in number have a separate Division. The Hindus with a population of 684,502 people had not a single Division and as such there is necessity not for one Division but for at least 7 Divisions in this one of our busiest cities in India, where accidents and sickness are of every day occurrence in large numbers so as to need the immediate assistance of First Aid. Side by side with the lectures in the First Aid Class our students were given instructions in drill. The reason for hurrying up this part of the instruction was to get ready our Hindu Division so as to be of service at the Coronation festivities of their Imperial Majesties in Bombay and I am glad to inform you that we fully achieved our object in this matter. In the formation of the Division we wanted money for the uniforms etc. of the members and an appeal was made in the Press, but unfortunately it did not meet with such a ready response as one would expect in such a large and philanthropic city. After persuading some of the well-wishers we could get them to subscribe a small sum. At any rate we are glad to say that Shet Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, in whose Hall we have met to-day, came to our help in time and offered to give us a donation of Rs. 1,200. He has also given us the necessary ground for our Drill and one of his sons has enlisted himself as a member of the Brigade and is now an Officer in the Brigade. Mr. Tribhuvandas Shet has done exceptional service to the cause of the Hindu Ambulance D[illegible]S.L) and for this reason he was elected a patron of the Division. Another gentleman, Shet Motilal Dayabhai Shroff has also offered to give Rs. 1,100 and we are deeply indebted to him for his generous donation. We have organized a class in "First Aid," this year and when the students pass out in the near future we hope to increase the number of members of the Brigade and this will require additional money which we trust will be contributed by the charitably disposed persons in this city. The work done by us since the formation of the Division will be submitted to the public in our Annual Report and I will only mention here that our men had been on duty during the Coronation Festivities and they offer to undertake to remove patients from one place to another and I therefore appeal to the Medical Profession in the City to requisition our services whenever they need them and we shall be too happy to do so irrespective of any caste or creed."

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, after distributing the certificates, addressed the assembly. He said the institution had supplied a long-felt want and the Hindu community of Bombay could not but be grateful to the organiser of this very useful institution. All those belonging to the Brigade, had to undergo a course of instruction in First Aid and Drill and Stretcher Practice, and has such these members must have undergone considerable trouble to be of assistance to the injured and the sick. Besides they had to keep up their efficiency and knowledge by constant practice. In these days of motor cars, electric tramways and motor cycles when accidents were of every day occurrence, some knowledge of the principles of "First Aid" was a necessity to every citizen. The work of the Brigade, useful as it was, had to be a silent one and the only reward they could look to was the greateful thanks of the suffering and needy, and there could be no greater and nobler reward in this world than this. He need hardly say that any money spent on the ambulance movement was rightly and well-spent and the donors deserved their best thanks for their handsome donations at a time when the Brigade wanted it badly, and he trusted many more citizens who had the welfare of the city at heart would readily come forward to assist them.

Mr. H. G. Clark, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, requested him to have the men working in his mills instructed in "First Aid."

Rao Bahadur Dr. Dandeker seconded the proposition, which was passed.

The Chairman replying to the vote of thanks asked Mr. Clark to approach the Mill-owners' Association with his suggestion.

MOROCCO.

TANGIER, March 15 ("Times").—I am authorised to state that the French authorities are engaged upon a scheme for the reform of land tenure and the acquisition of properties in Morocco, and that as soon as it is completed ample opportunity will be given to all natives who complain of having been deprived of their lands by French subjects to bring their cases before a competent tribunal. I am assured that the French Government will leave nothing undone to bring about a solution of these questions. Natives whose lands have been seized by the French company in the vicinity of Tangier have already been personally assured on the authority of the French Minister of this intention of the French Government to see justice done.

Tangier, March 15 ("Morning Post").—There are manifestations of grave unrest among the clans occupying the territory between Agadir and Tarudant. Intertribal fighting in the Sus Provinces is no unusual incident, but in this case the situation is complicated by the presence of several Europeans, for the most part Germans, who have secured a firm commercial footing at Tarudant under the protection of the local Kaid, whose friendship with foreigners has aroused the envy of every section of the population, which has hitherto been unable to anticipate in the benefits accruing from European enterprise. The political problem of the moment is whether the Maghzen must abandon the Sus to permanent misrule, or, by means of an efficient military expedition under French command, restore this, the richest region of all Morocco, to the Sultan's control.

Paris, March 15.—The "Temps" states that the Spanish counterproposals with regard to compensation were received this morning in Paris, and have produced a pessimistic impression, as they are far from accepting all the French demands. In the south, the Spanish Government offers France a tract of territory to the north of the Dras, but refuses to grant any outlet to the coast, thereby preventing the French Government from suppressing the trade in contraband arms. In the north, the demand for Cabo de Agua is simply disregarded. As concerns that for the Wergha Valley, Spain is only prepared to concede a strip of land on the southern bank, while she demands from France a triangle occupied by the Beni Ynagiant Metalsa in the Muluya Valley, which it is said would cut the communications between Morocco and Algeria.

Tangier, March 16 ("Times").—M. Regnault, the French Minister, left to-day for Fez with the special mission charged by the French Government to negotiate the treaty for a protectorate over Morocco. Delicate as this mission is, its success is practically assured, and no great length of time should be necessary in which to obtain Mulsi Hafid's signature.

Sir E. Grey, replying in the House of Commons on March 19 to Dr. Chapple, said :—His Majesty's Government will not be a party to the negotiations between France and Morocco. The general rule is that good offices are not offered unless desired by both paties to the dispute, and when so desired they are not refused. I have no reason to anticipate that in this case there will be any dispute.

Tangier, March 20.—The Moorish soldiers, who murdered a French officer of the military mission on parade, has been executed.

ACCIDENT TO MR. TOMPKYNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, APRIL 5.

Mr. Tompkyns, Accountant-General, Bengal, who met with a serious accident near Narain-gunj on Sunday last is progressing favourably. He was coming to Calcutta by steamer and accidentally fell into the coal room. He fractured his skull and was removed to Narain-gunj dak bungalow unconscious. The Civil Surgeon of Dacca, under whose treatment he is now, has declared him to be out of danger.

GERMAN DEFENCE.

Programme of Naval Expansion.

THE German Government's measures for strengthening the German Army and Navy were published on March 23, so that the revision of the British Navy Estimates which Mr. Churchill stated might be necessary if other Powers increased their proposals is now in sight. A sum of £750,000 is added to the expenditure of the German Navy in the present year, and additional battleships over and above those contained in the programme of the Navy Act (which expires in 1917) will be laid down in 1913 and 1916.

One of the most important features of the new naval plans is the formation of a third active squadron, increasing the strength of the high sea fleet by 50 per cent., and giving it greater power to strike a sudden and unexpected blow.

The eagerly-awaited "Defence Bills"—the official description of the forthcoming expansion of the German Army and Navy—were published in the "Norddentsche Allgemeine Zeitung," of March 22. They contain no surprises.

The navy is to be augmented by a third active battalion squadron, incuding three additional Dreadnought battleships, two protected cruisers, more submarines, "several" airships, and 15,000 officers and men. The military establishment will be increased by the formation of two new Prussian army corps raising the peace footing of the army by about 30,000 men.

A notable feature of the official communique is an "explanatory statement" at the head of it emphasising that, while the appended details are "reliable," they are published with reserve. They will not assume definite form for the Reichstag until reviewed by the Federal Council.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The additional expenditure on both army and navy, totalling £16,900,000, will amount in 1912 to £4,850,000 rising to the highwater mark of £6,350,000 in 1913, and sinking in 1914 to £5,700,000. The fresh expenditure on the fleet this year will be £750,000, rising in 1913 to £1,400,000, to £1,900,000 in 1914, and reaching highwater mark of £2,150,000 in 1916.

The new naval construction extends over the next six years. One of the three new batleships is to be laid down in 1913, another in 1916, and the remaining one—though this detail remains veiled for the present—presumably in 1918. This means that during next five years Germany, inclusive of the two ships per annum provided in the existing law, will build at the rate of two and a half capital ships per annum. The personnel of the fleet will be increased at the rate of 1,675 annually until 1920, or a total of 15,075 in the next nine years, which means (inclusive of the automatic increase provided for in the naval law) a total increase of 4,175 annually. The concluding paragraph of the official publication states that the cost of the new "Defence Bills" will be met by drawing on the surplus from the 1911 Budget, and from fresh income derived in the abolition of rebates on distilled spirits.

Newspaper sellers were to-day crying in the streets "'North German Gazette.' All about the new Defence Bills." The "Gazette" is seldom, if ever, bought by the "Man in the Street," and it has certainly never before been so publicly or assiduously hawked.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" contains the following :—"The object of the proposals of the army authorities is the more rapid execution and completion of the peace-effective law of 1911 by the formation of two Field Artillery regiments, to be attached to Divisions 37 and 39, and of two fresh Prussian Army Corps by utilising the third divisions of the 1st and 14th Army Corps.

"A seventh army inspection, fourteen 3rd battalions, one infantry regiment for Saxony and one cavalry regiment for Prussia are also to be newly created. The proposals also provide for the attachment of a machine gun company to every infantry regiment, for the increase of the peace strength of the army by 29,000 men, and for the raising of the soldiers' pay."—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

The Nationalist Party has decided to hold a demonstration in favour of Home Rule in Dublin on March 31, and the national executive of the Sinn Fein party has called a convention to decide upon a course of action in the event of the Home Rule Bill being unsatisfactory to Irish ideas or being rejected by Parliament. The "Dublin Evening Telegraph" announces that Mr. Asquith will speak in Dublin and other Cabinet Ministers in other cities of Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson is daily receiving resolutions of encouragement and promises of support from Ulstermen in Canada and the United States. On March 18, resolutions were received from Orangemen of Toronto, Ontario, and California. The resolutions from Ontario declared that the Orangemen of Canada and other Protestant people would be found worthy sons of worthy sires in making common cause with their brethren in Ireland in resisting Home Rule.

Speaking at a Unionist demonstration at Tandragee, Mr. Moore, M.P., said the Government were at present in a serious position, and no one knew what a day might bring forth. By pandering to the professional politicians they had brought their Nemesis upon themselves, and it might be that an early date would bring to Ulster Protestants a General Election. In that event he thought Ulster would give a good account of itself. The Government knew that, and they dreaded the result. Whatever happened, Dr. Horton might rest assured that the advice he gave in the "Times" to Ulster Unionists to go over to England in case of persecution would not be followed. Ulster men and women would stand their ground.

Mr. John Redmond, presiding at the St. Patrick's Day dinner in London, said that he firmly believed that the Home Rule Bill would pass the House of Commons by a majority of over 100, and that inside two years it would be carried into law. The Bill would solidify the Liberal Party, and would receive the unanimous acceptance of the Irish Nationalist Party, the Irish National Convention, and the Irish race throughout the world. He trusted that all rancour and animosity in Ireland would be forgotten, that the nation might become fused, and that all would meet the future hand in hand.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in London, between Bertrand Nigel Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner at Pherozepur, Punjab, India, fourth son of the late R. Bosworth Smith, of Binghams Melcombe, Dorset, formerly Assistant Master at Harrow School, and Mary Constance Bett, youngest daughter of the late David Inches Bett, of New Hall, Forfarshire, and niece of the late John Bett, Rohallion, Perthshire, and West Park St. Andrews.

The marriage of Stafford Henry Imlach Bett, elder son of the late Major-Gen. Bett, Madras Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Bett, of Gibraltar, Monmouth, and Margaret, daughter of Major Charles Arbdale, late 85th Light Inf., of Coltishall, Norfolk, will take place at Coltishall on April 24.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Lindsay Elliott Lumley Burne, Burma Commission, second son of Knightley Grey Burne, late of the Burma Commission, and Joan Knightley, youngest daughter of the late General Sir James Brind, G.C.B., R.A., and Lady Brind.

The engagement is announced between Ernest Sopper, 17th (D. C. O.) Lancers, youngest son of the late Mr. William Sopper, of Dunmoglass, Inverness, and Mrs. Sopper, of 3 Upper Belgrave Street, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, India and Lady Dane.

The engagement is announced between Capt. H. St. G. Scott, 4th Gurkha Rifles, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Scott, Longstowe Rectory, Cambridge, and Mrs. Scott, and Ida Christabel Trower, youngest daughter of Col. T. W. and Mrs. Hogg, of Eastwick, Camberley, Surrey.

THE "London Gazette" announces the appointment by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to his Majesty's Army Council of General Sir John French in the place of Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson as First Military Member (Chief of the Imperial General Staff.)

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mail of the 22nd March, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Cooper, Lt. M. P.
Fitch, Miss B.
Lockyer, Miss D.
Da Cunha, Mr. J. G.
Bullimore, Miss M.
Chorlton, Mr.
Williams, Miss L.
Goddard, Miss H. G.
Kaulbach, Capt. H. A.
Knop, Capt. E. V.
Cooper, Miss M.
Agarwala, Lt. B. S. C.
Brownfoot, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.

A Gentleman.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Castle, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.
Anderson, Capt W. M.
Palmer, Major H. K.
Donald, Mr. J.
Macrae, Mr. M.
Black, Revd. J.
Anderson, Mr. G.
Wallace Mr. J.
Lewis, Mr. F.
Bristowe, Mr.
Cochrane, Major A.
Nicholson, G.C.B. Field-Marshal Sir W. C.
Richardson, Maj. C.W.G.
Henderson, Mr. H. M.
Casson, Mr. H. G. & Mrs.
Hopson, Mr. C.
Jenkins, Mr. D. L.
Murray, Mrs. V.
Short, Miss E. M. T.
Ashe, Miss.
Wheatley, Mrs.
Pein, Mr. A. W.
Kincaid, Mrs.
Preston, Mr. K.
Ashworth, Mr. E. H.
Hall, Mr. S.
Dultweiter, Miss M.
Stewart, Mr.
Dounithorne, Mr.
Golder, Mr. N. S.
Meyer, Sir W. S.
Green, Major D. R.
McDowall, Mr. C. H.

FROM BRINDISI.

Massloff, Mr. and Mrs.

FROM PORT SAID.

Park, Miss M. H.

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Little, Capt. and Miss.
O'Kell, Mrs
Henderson, Mr. W.
Prickett, Lt. L.
Rice, Major H. R.
Russell, Lt. C. J.

Per s.s. "City of York" April 9.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of York," Commander J. Wilson is due to arrive here at 7 a.m. to-morrow with the following passengers who will be landed at the Ballard Pier at about 10 a.m. :—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Mr. Norman West.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Mrs. Baldwin and child.
Mr. C. R. Campbell.
Mr. W. H. Chave.
Mrs. ,,
Mrs. M. Deasey.
Mr. R. M. Didcock.
Mrs. Didcock and infs.
Mr. S. F. Ellis.
Mrs. ,,
Mrs. Field.
Miss ,,
Miss ,,
Miss Field.
Capt. F. R. S. Gervers.
Mrs ,,
Mr. E. F. Henry.
Miss L. Hooper.
Mr. N. W. Kemp.
Mrs. ,,
Mr. W. J. Newland.
Mrs. ,,
Miss Patteson.
Mr. W. E. Sellars.
Mrs. ,,
Mrs. H. L. Showers, two children and governess.
Mrs. L. B. Fox Strangways.
Miss S. ,,
Miss E. ,,
Miss D. Swerder.
Miss Trow.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Major E. B. C. Deacon, Mrs. and child.
Mr. N. W. Emerson.
Miss A. Jesson.
Mr. W. C. Renouf.
Mrs. Renouf.
Miss Renouf
Miss ,,
Mrs. Renouf's Governess.
Mrs. A. B. Sangster.
Mr. S. Newcome Wilson.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Miss Cresswell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 4.

Lieutenant Bartlett, R. E., Military Works Services, is transferred from Baunu to Lucknow Division.

Lieutenant Chater, R. E., is posted to the Bannu Brigade.

Major W. H. W. Hope, from Proof and Experimental Officer at Woolwich, is posted to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Captain W. G. Curling, 33rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 79th Battery at Agra.

Lieutenant A. E. Farrow, District Officer, is posted to No. 1 Ammunition Column at Nowshera.

Major C. C. Palmer, R. A., is appointed Assistant-Director-General of Ordnance at Army Head-quarters, vice Major Kennedy, R. A., vacated.

Major Swann, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Agra.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bickford, Commanding Royal Artillery, Karachi, is appointed Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

APPOINTMENTS.

13th Lancers.—Major C. Mackenzie, pro tem Squadron Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, and Major G. A. S. Gordon, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Major P. Holland-Pryor transferred to 1st Lancers.

97th Infantry.—Major W. E. E. Lloyd to officiate as Commandant and Major W. J. P. Preston to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Hardy granted leave.

20th Horse.—Captain J. S. McEuen, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command in addition to his other duties, vice Major F. W. C. Turner granted leave.

10th Jats.—Major A. J. Jamieson, Double Company Commander, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Wright transferred to the latter Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Swanston, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, 14th Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to the 34th Poona Horse, vice Major D. S. Buist retired. Major G. R. Oakes, 88th Carnatic Infantry, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command, 80th Carnatic Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell proceeded on leave.

117th Mahrattas.—Major R. J. K. Potter to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain E. G. Hall on leave. Captain R. H. O'D. Paterson, 34th Poona Horse, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, Aurangabad.

96th Berar Infantry.—Lieutenant E. W. Reynolds, Quarter Master, to officiate as Double Company Commander.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Lieutenant G. G. Richardson to officiate as Quarter Master.

96th Berar Infantry.—Captain M. E. Coningham to officiate as Double Company Commander.

119th Infantry.—Captain J. G. Lecky to officiate as Double Company Commander and Lieutenant A. C. H. A. Exles to officiate as Quarter Master.

The following appointment is made with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding Northern Army.

44th Merwara Infantry—Captain G. H. I. Graham, Double Company Officer, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force) is transferred in the same capacity in the existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Shakespear, 6th Cavalry, 8 months' combined leave. Major H. E. Hitchins, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Brahmans, 7 months' combined leave from 15th April 1912. Captain G. A. M. Praed, 5th Light Infantry, for 3 months. Lieutenant J. A. Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, for 8 months. Majors H. S. Alexander and A. H. Butler, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, for 240 days and 3 months respectively. Lieutenant F. S. Greenhouse, 94th Russell's Infantry, for 8 months. Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Hardy, 97th Deccan Infantry, for 8 months. Major A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, for 8 months. Captain H. Norris, 80th Carnatic Infantry, for 8 months. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Battye, 1-10th Gurkha Rifles, for 8 months. Lieutenant T. M. Corpendale, 8th Cavalry, for 3 months. Major A. H. G. Thomson, 30th Punjabis, for 3 months. Major R. G. S. Moriarty and Captain P. R. Butler, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, for 98 and 99 days respectively. Major H. J. Bartholomew, D. S. O., 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, for 6 months.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE
SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery.*

ASK FOR
HASU-NO-HANA
Perfume of the Japanese Lotus
of all Chemists & Perfumers
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES ..... HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTIC

IRISH "BULLS."

Some Amusing Instances Published.

A few evenings ago the newspapers merrily announced another "bull" in the House of Commons. Mr. William Moore (from Ireland, need one say?) had accused somebody of suggesting that he had "strangled his own question before birth." Of all who laughed over this how many could have defined a bull or explained the name? Very few. All the more need, then, for a capital book which has just come across St. George's Channel to enlighten us on these points. "Bulls, Ancient and Modern," it is called and is published by Mercredy, Percy, and Co., Dublin and Birkbeck Chambers, High Holborn. The writer, Mr. J. C. Percy, has gathered a great store of amusing stories, and them one after the other without a dull interval all through the volume.

Although the most diverting bulls are usually fathered upon Irishman, they have not by any means a monopoly. All nations mix metaphors and fall into self-contradictory blunders. One finds the "bull" type of joke flourishing, especially in the comic corners of French provincial newspapers. The clear-headed Frenchman is vastly amused by such confusions. Englishmen make bulls probably just as often as Irishmen, but there is a difference. The English ones or seldom amusing. The Irish ones almost always are.

A BIBLICAL BULL.

Mr. Percy has found a bull even in the English version of the Bible. We are told of the Assyrians in Isaiah xxxvii.. 36:—

When they arose early in the morning behold they were all dead corpses.

Mr. Gladstone never hinted at Irish blood in his veins, yet he once warned an M. P. that it was no use for him "to shake his head in the teeth of his own words." Mr. Balfour has spoken of "an empty theatre of unsympathetic auditors." Lord Randolph Churchill referred to an item of national credit as "a mere flea-bite in the ocean of our expenditure." If further proof be called for, it was a Yorkshireman who told a meeting of shareholders in some place of entertainment at Leeds that "they had been catering for a class which does not exist and which now goes to Bradford." It was an English chairman of a railway company who said "it would pay better to carry third-class passengers for nothing rather than let the tramways get them." It was an English friendly society delegate who at a conference on the Insurance Bill expressed the hope that "before the measure reached its end it would die a natural death."

Why it is, then, that bulls are supposed to be native to Ireland? It can hardly be for the reason that they are supposed to take their name from a certain Obadiah Bull, an Irish barrister who practised in London during the eighteenth century. Mr. Percy accepts this derivation though there is another which relates the name with the traditional remark of the timid woman who was "afraid to cross a field full of cows in case one of them might be a bull." That has the flavour of the true Irish bull. It is pungent, sharp-to-the-point. The meaning flashes out quick and clear. Other bulls result from a lack of oil in the headworks. Irish bulls are really due to mental quickness, which takes a short cut rather than the high road, prefers a flying leap to going round over the bridge: and relies upon the hearers to show equal agility. That is why they leave an impression, while the bulls of other nations pass unnoticed or fade directly from the mind.

"HOARSE" WITH LISTENING.

Here, for example, is a delightful ellipse. One woman describing another said, "She would talk the head off you; I am "hoarse" listening to her." Most of us have felt that, but it needed real wit to phrase it so aptly. Mr. Percy seems scarcely to appreciate it himself though. He says: "It was quite obvious that she had been doing her share of the gossiping." That does the lady less than justice. It was an imaginative hoarseness that afflicted her. She was not "giving herself away," but making an intentional and delightfully expressive bull. Quite as funny, though less witty, was the advice given to cyclists in an Irish paper: "The best way to pass a cow on the road when cycling is to keep behind it." One is reminded of the man who said there was only one way to make a donkey follow you; that was to go behind and push. The same writer on cycling once selected "a shady nook and basked there in the sunshine." It was he, too, who described someone as having received "a grand reception when he went away!"

In Irish political speeches bulls abound. The speakers are carried away by their subjects and their eloquence. Images leap to their lips and are uttered before their incongruity has been noticed. "Why" asked Sir Thomas Myles in Dublin during the Boer War, "Why should Irishmen stand with their arms folded and their hands in their pockets when England called for aid?" Lord Russell of Killowen was denouncing a Co-ercion Bill in 1880 and its interference with free speech. "If this measure is passed," he declared, "no man in Ireland will be able to speak on politics unless he is born deaf and dumb." Mr. O'Shea, M.P., only last year drew a piteous picture of the desolation of a farm in Ireland. "Is it not a fact," he asked, "that the only living animals on this farm are the sea gulls which fly over it?" Most diverting was the Irish member's denunciation of the Englishmen who overtaxed his country so scandalously that he felt sure, "if you put them on an uninhabited island they would not be there twenty-four hours before they had their hands in the pockets of the naked savages."

MUDDLE HEADED BULLS.

In every one of these cases the bull far from being a source of confusion, adds immensely to the effect of the argument. There are bulls, however, even in Ireland which are born of sheer muddleheadedness. Such was the remark of the Dublin University freshman who was dared to "lepp" a broad and muddy ditch in College Park. "Sure," he said, "if I jumped across that, I would fall in the middle before I got halfway." That was verbal carelessness. It was something more than this it was inability to think clearly which made an old lady say one Sunday when the porch was inconveniently crowded after church. "If everybody else would do as I do and stay quietly in their seats till everyone had gone out there would be no crush at the door." A still odder jumble of ideas arose in a peasant "beater's" brain when his master was complaining of too scarcity of birds at a shoot and declaring that his day's bag had cost him a pound each. "Your honours lucky there aren't more of them," was the beater's reply.

In between these comes a class of bull which is neither illuminating nor confusing, but which arises from a constitutional bluntness of intellect. To this class belongs the reply of a servant to her mistress's question, "Who was that at the front door?" "A gentleman looking for the wrong house, ma'am," the servant said. "I did not know the man was alive until I saw his death in the paper," is another instance of the same kind, to which may be fitly added the statement of the farmer returning from market. "I didn't get so much for my pigs as I expected; but, then, I didn't expect I would.

Mr. Percy's book were not such a mine of good things it would be a shame to have snatched so many of its gems. But these are only a few samples taken here and there, almost at random. There are solid strata of fun running all through it.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

British Concession Deemed Insufficient.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 6.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—"An exchange telegram from Constantinople says that the Council of Ministers, finding the British concessions regarding the Baghdad Railway insufficient, are sending new instructions."

SMALL-POX IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 7.

Small-pox in a virulent form has broken out in Yenangyoung. Cases of two Americans, drillers, Halman of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. and Crosbie of the British Burma Petroleum Co, have proved fatal.

CHINESE PORCELAIN.

Fairy Tales Depicted on Vases.

I have before me, says a writer in the "Daily Mail" referring to two interesting volumes published by Bernard Quaritch and written and illustrated by Edgar Gorer and J. F. Blacker on the subject of Chinese porcelain and hard stones, two magnificent story-books full of fairy stories from the East—the agelong, impenetrable Land of Eternal Flowers. There are more fantastic images in them than in all the story-books of Grimm and Anderson and their peers, and more stories than in a modern library. Every flower has its own tale to tell, for each is a symbol, and all the riotously fantastic imaginings of a people that had a thousand gods are concentrated together in these pictures; and all the wonderful colours of the rainbow and the Eastern sky and the sunsets of innumerable ages are gathered together. There are dragons with portentous heads and grim, but beautiful scales; there are pelicans and owls and grinning dogs and horses of strange shape with and without wings; there are swallows eternally flying over eternally blue rivers; there are pheasant and partridges and parrots, and all manner of natural and fabulous birds and fishes and reptiles; there are weird old men riding upon buffaloes and gods upon the backs of dragons and other monstrous beasts; there are flaming woodcocks whose pecking makes the music of Chinese forests; there are plaaid meres upon which boats float during endless summer days; there are gazelles and antelopes upon blue rocky points or on the shores of sea-bathed seas; there are mandarins seated on purple rocks admiring the view; there are waving willows and cherry trees and almond trees, and flowers innumerable and all symbolical of things and stories in art and life and nature; there is a wonderful procession of emperors and girls and pelicans and moons, rafts and rocks and teahouses and pagodas and waterfalls—in fact, everything that could be imagined in the art and taken from the life of this remarkable and picturesque people by artists who were poets and had but to sit and dream more beautiful dreams from Aladdin or Vathek and then fashion their dreams with the colours of an Eastern landscape and Eastern fancy.

A GLORIOUS HISTORIC PERIOD.

Such are the stories told on Chinese porcelain in its most glorious historic period, some of the rarest and finest specimens of which have been exactly copied in pictures and described in these two notable volumes by Messrs. Gorer and Blacker. The object of the authors has been not so much to point out the wonders and beauties of Chinese pottery—that needs no insisting upon—but to give amateurs some taste of the more remarkable specimens which they cannot see, since they are locked up in private collections or have even never left the land of their origin. So the work contains reproductions of the finest specimens to be found in private collections and museums, faithfully classified and described. How rare some of these pieces are and what intrinsic value attaches to them may be inferred from the fact that many of them were only made in periods of great national prosperity. Many collections still exist in China which are contemporary with the time of production, and there are Chinese collectors to-day who are willing to give almost any price for fine specimens, so that it will be seen how they become rarer year by year.

The Chinese potters', art is the "mother" of the art all through the world, for not only were the forms and colours of the Chinese copied by the porcelain artists of Dresden, Sevres, Worcester and other famous manufactories, but much has been learned from them in other branches of art, since no nation has yet produced artists who could blend colourings to such perfection.

To-day the art is lost and for all time. It gave way to the demon of commercialism; and although many attempts have been made to restore it, especially during the past quarter of a century, by both Chinese and Europeans, it has all failed lamentably, so that no Chinese vases and jars and plate worth the name will date from the period of the Chinese Republic of 1912.

The heyday of Chinese porcelain coincided with the European Renaissance, although it had been gradually improving and advancing in beauty since the Han Dynasty, which dated from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D. A number of models of Han ware have recently been discovered during excavations in Northern China. The art of glazing made its greatest progress during the Sung Dynasty, which continued until 1280, and we learn that the glazes of this period often contained metallic oxides which, when burnt in the kiln, produced most beautiful examples of variegated colours, known as "flambes," in which brilliant reds pass through intermediate shades of purple to pale blue, or splashes of red and blue mingled. So that the Chinese potters may in a way be said to have first come upon their colours by accident. During this Sung period there was an Imperial works which turned out what is known as the Imperial ware.

THE MING DYNASTY.

The Yuan Dynasty, founded by Kublai Kahn—Coleridge's hero—in 1280 was overthrown by the son of a labourer who, in 1368, under the title of Hung-Wu, established the Ming Dynasty and drove the Mongols out of Northern China. It was during the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644) then—when the great artists of Italy and Flanders were filling the churches and castles with the products of their brushes—that the greatest progress was made by the Chinese "porcelainers" in their art. Hung-Wu rebuilt the Imperial works at Ching-te-Chen in 1369, and the manufacture of porcelain became its monopoly with one exception—the Fuchien white porcelain factory. Under the Ming Emperors, all the older glazes were reproduced and new ones discovered in addition to methods of decoration hitherto unknown. To go fully into the matter would carry one into technical details about "pates" and glazes only comprehensible to the person who has studied porcelain. It was at this period—always under the auspices of the emperors—that the Chinese porcelain makers were very largely occupied in making beautiful decorative objects designed for use in the temples, just as Raphael and his contemporaries were engaged by the Popes and other potentates of the Church to make pictures for Christian temples. The zenith of Chinese ceramic art is considered to have been in the reign of the Emperor Kang-He (1662—1723) of the Ching Dynasty.

One wishes one could give an idea in words of the beauties of colour and form of some of these Chinese vases and plates, but even to describe the fine plates in these superb volumes is impossible

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 30th March 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 30th Mar. 1912.....				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1811700	2222381	24035531
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·90	32500	5123·2	544792
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	2100	34380	35430
Total...	2957·87	1846300	2277050·3	24615808
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 30th Mar. 1911.				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1495509	1915731	20852825
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	29803	400344	429418
B.-K.Ry.....	40·29	2159	28649	31208
Total...	2957·29	1526671	19586810	21113451
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·34	+316191	+ 3066562	+ 3382756
Incg.I.M. R.System	+ 0·24	+ 3897	+111447	+115341
A.D.C.R.				
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	— 459	+ 5661	+ 5222

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1912

A MYSORE Government Order issued on Saturday makes it compulsory to take thumb Impressions in all cases under the Registration Regulations. Sub-Registrars of Assurances are no longer permitted to use their discretion in cases of the literate persons known to them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 4.)

Then Mr. McC. Scott put a poser to the right hon. gentleman, How could Mr. Harcourt form any opinion as to the chances of the native born Chinese and Malays passing examinations if they were excluded from such examinations and if he were satisfied that they had no chances of passing what harm would be done by allowing them to compete? For the moment the Colonial Secretary was embarrassed, but he recovered himself by awailing himself of the familiar expedient adopted by a Minister when driven into a corner. He asked for notice of the question! The house roared with laughter which was renewed when Mr. Mc C. Scott solemnly said, "I will give notice." He next attempted unsuccessfully to ascertain who were the past Governors who had advised the exclusion of British subjects not of pure European birth "on both sides" (laughter) "Might I ask," he continued, "if the fundamental laws of the British Empire are to be reversed for reasons which are only given in secret minutes and which the right hon. gentleman, with his undoubted courage, is afraid to disclose to this House and on the recommendations of alleged persons who are anonymous." "I think I shall have to look at the so-called fundamental laws before I answer that question," said Mr. Harcourt. Mr. McC. Scott's next was a demand for the names of the successful candidates at the last examination and a request to be informed what steps were taken to ascertain that they were of pure European descent "on both sides." The reply was to the effect that the names had already been published and a reference to a previous answer. "May I ask," said Mr. McC, Scott, "whether these genealogical investigations are conducted by the right hon. gentleman himself or by the Civil Service Commissioners?" Mr. Harcourt smilingly said that he assisted. Did not the right hon. gentleman think that these investigations would be more suited to the College of Heralds? "If I require their assistance I shall ask for it," remarked Mr. Harcourt. He was then asked if for the convenience of future candidates he would "frame rules showing how many generations an Asiatic or other non-European family must reside in Europe in order to obtain pure European descent on both sides." The answer was in the negative. Mr. Mc. Scott could not understand this refusal. Would the right hon. gentleman submit his own pedigree to the investigation of committee bound by no rules? "No, sir," said Mr. Harcourt. Then why asked Mr. McC. Scott should others have to do it. "If it is desired," Mr. Harcourt, the descendant of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, proudly replied, "I will submit my pedigree to the hon. gentleman, who equally is bound by no rules." Quoth Mr. Watt (another perfervid representative of the Glaswegians): "Would the right hon. gentleman consider it relevant to the inquiry to consider the questions of Plantagenet descent?": Mr. Harcourt: "That would be an obvious recommendation." Curtain.

SANSKRIT AND ELIZABETHAN DRAMA.

Sanskrit drama is having something of a boon in London. The Indian ladies began it when two or three weeks ago, they faced the footlights of a London theatre for the sake of a great cause—training Indian teachers in modern methods—and gave Kalidasa "Kumar Sambhava," (the Coming of the War God) in a series of beautiful tableaux, into some of which were dramatic action and sonorous declamation introduced. Mr. F. W. Thomas, the Sanskrit scholar who presides over the India Office Library, rendered special help to the ladies by lending them rare illustrations by Indian artists of Kalidasa's work, from which scenes and costumes were copied. This week again Mr. Thomas has dispensed his blessing on Sanskrit drama by presiding at a meeting of the National Indian Association, 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, at which a very interesting paper on the subject was read by Mr. Irach J. Sorabji. Mr. Sorabji, a Parsi, after two years' service at the Central Hindu College, Benares, as Professor of English literature, has returned to this country as the holder of a Government Sanskrit scholarship, and is studying at Cambridge with Professor Rapson. Mr. Thomas expressed his pleasure in being able to show by his presence his appreciation of Mr. Sorabji's excellent work. In a brief speech he emphasised the remarkable influence of Sanskrit in the East and how it laid the West under-not a few obligations, including its valuable contributions to Western science. Mr. Sorabji's paper made clear many points of resemblance between Sanskrit and Elizabethan drama, among them the use of the magic element, corresponding with the witches in Macbeth and the ghost in Hamlet; the fool or jester, introduced to relieve the nerve tension, the letter-writing device found in so many of Shakespeare's plays; and notably the "play within a play," used in Sanskrit drama for identically the same purpose as in Hamlet. Instances were given from Sanskrit works showing these resemblances. In Sanskrit drama, however, no tragic ending was ever permitted, and this reminds me that at the performances of "Kumar Sambhava", there was quite an audible sigh of relief when the little God of Love, who had been reduced to ashes by Shiva's terrible third eye, was raised to life and love once again. Religious ceremonies and probably the Vedic hymns are to be regarded as supplying the key to the origin of Sanskrit drama; but there is a gap between the early works and the highly developed form of the plays of Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti—a gap which Mr. Thomas would like to see bridged. The lecturer gave sketches of the principal works of these two great writers, and did not omit to quote Goethe's famous lines about Kalidasa's "Sakuntala" as combining all perfection. Sanskrit scholars from all parts of the world are now turning their steps Athenwards for the next Oriental Congress to begin at Easter, and as it coincides with the Jubilee of the University and the opening of the Pan-Hellenic games, an interesting stay in Greece is to be expected.

OLLA-PODRIDA.

In these days it requires some courage for a man to vote against his party. Sir John Jardine the other night joined the Opposition in the division on an amendment raised to protest against the Army Order, issued in 1909, altering the age of retirements on a pension of £300 from 48 to 50. Another Liberal, Mr. H. A. Watt, kept Sir John company, but a third Ministeralist, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who in the debate roundly declared that the officers referred to had been "treated most shabbily" does not seem to have voted. The amendment was rejected by a large majority. Unless prevented by his duties as chairman of the recently appointed Civil Service Commission Lord MacDonnell will preside at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts when Sir John Miller reads his paper on "The Central Provinces"

The dinner at the Holborn Restaurant last night in commemoration of the *Nasroz* was attended by about forty members of the Parsi community, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presided and the principal toast was proposed by Mr. E. J. Khory. The other toasts included "The Parsi Association" under whose auspices the interesting *reunion* was held. In view of the considerable number of Parsis expected to visit England this year the chairman hinted that there might be another social gathering of the same kind in June.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 5.)

On a report that many of the non-union miners would start work at collieries in the Tranent, East Lothian, district, some 600 men, accompanied by pipers, marched on Wednesday a distance of between seven and eight miles, bent on preventing the non-unionists from resuming work at Woodhall Colliery. There was no work being done, and the pickets, having smashed the windows of the colliery offices besides those of many of the miners' houses, returned home. There was some rioting at the Collins Gree Colliery, near St. Helens, early in on week, and several conflicts took place between the police and the crowds. A number of men and youths were injured and several police officers were cut and bruised, though in no case was any one seriously hurt. Mr Thomson the colliery manager, was also slightly injured.

STEAMER SAILINGS CANCELLED.

In consequence of the strike the sailing of the steamer New York for New York from Southampton on Wednesday was cancelled, and the saling of the Oceanic next Wednesday for the same destination has also been cancelled. The sailing of the steamer of the Royal Line from Bristol (Avonmouth) for Canada, announced to take place on Wednesday was postponed. The mails for the United States, Canda, etc. were despatched on Wednesday by the German packer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Southampton Next week mails for the United States, etc. but not for Canada, will be despatced on Thursday, March 23 by the White Star steamer Baltic, from Liverpool on March 28 and Queenstown on March 29: while mail for Canada will be withheld for despatch from Liverpool by the direct packet Virginian on March 29.

NEEDS OF LONDON'S POOR.

In view of the increasing want among the poor owing to the continuance of the strike active measures are being taken for the organization of relief in many quarters. In London the Charity Organization Society has made inquiries of its branches as to the prices of provisions and fuel in the various districts, and information is being obtained from eating houses and coffee shops as to possible arrangements for supplying cooked food to the poor. Gas companies are also being asked to state what they can do towards supplying cheap cooking appliances on fuel for cooking food. The Society announces that it is prepared to give all practical help in its power to distribute funds and co-operate and give advice in the bestowal of charity. The services of 42 district branches, which exist in every London borough, are placed at the disposal of local distress committees, which, the Society suggest, should be formed in areas for administration of relief. These local committees should be representative of the municipal council, charitable and other agencies, such as school children's care committees, Poor Law guardians, clergy and ministers of all denominations, employers of labour, and working men, and they should deal with all cases of distress, co-operating with the local branch of the Society. Applicants should be required to apply to these committees, or, if cases of want are notified to them, such cases should be visited by members or officers of the committees. There should be active co-operation and exchange of information with the school authorities, and the arrangements for feeding school children should be extended if there is distress among them.

POWERS OF THE GUARDIANS.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday of mail week that the Local Government Board had issued a circular to Boards of Guardians throughout the country on the subject of distress due to the strike. The circular, which is headed "Exceptional Unemployment," and dated March 19, says, in part:—"If the present situation should continue, it must be anticipated that the throwing out of employment of many workers will lead to the number of applicants to the Guardians for relief becoming very considerable. In such circumstances it will be desirable for the Guardians to consult with other local authorities in the Union as to what help or facilities the latter can render to the Guardians and generally as to the ways in which the authorities could co-operate. The Guardians will remember that the new Relief Regulation Order contains provisions which are specially designed to enable them to vary their ordinary procedure in periods of exceptional distress. The powers referred to in Article X. of the Order authorize the Guardians to afford relief other than institutional relief to the wife and family of any person to whom relief is afforded in a workhouse, and Article XI. enables them to afford relief other than institutional relief to men upon certain conditions, the chief of which is that the men are set to work by the Guardians and kept employed by them and that one-half at least of the relief given shall be relief in kind. Although the Order does not come into operation until the beginning of next month, the Board will be prepared to put it in force at once in any Union in which the Guardians think it is desirable to exercise the powers above referred to. Without waiting for any directions from the Board the Guardians can take the preliminary steps indicated in Article IX. of the Order. The Board will be prepared to agree, if the necessity arises, to the appointment for a temporary period of Assistant Relieving Officers or other necessary officers, and to the hiring of relief stations for the purpose of distributing relief in kind."

SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

As the debate proceeded the House of Commons, on March 22 became very crowded and presented an extraordinary picture of excitement. The usually placid Friday afternoon was completely transformed. Some of the references by Labour members brought up Mr. Asquith with the statement that he did not think 5s. and 2s. too much. That was not his point. Dominant, forceful, regretful, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the chairman of the Labour Party, gave the position from the men's point of view. "I candidly and honestly say that I felt last night one might have got some sort of agreement this morning on a 5s. and 2s. basis which would have enabled this strike to be settled right away. I am sorry that the Government has banged the door in our face, and I shall be very sorry if the House bangs the door in our face." Here was a plain indication of the kind of compromise expected. It was followed by blank defiance by Mr. Brace, the fluent miners' representative. If the 5s. and 2s. were not granted the men would remain idle, he said until they had settled the whole schedule, and that would be not in one coal-field of the United Kingdom. Then Mr. Keir Hardie tried the part of peacemaker. If the proposals were withdrawn, would the Government consider the matter and deal with it later in the course of the discussion? Again there was a note of compromise. Sir Edward Grey replied for the Government. A thronged House, silent and expectant, listened to him. He acknowledged that Mr. Macdonald's hint was very important, but it was necessary to know definitely what he meant. Did he mean that the miners were willing the waive to insertion of the schedule? As the Foreign Secretary asked the question all the House was on the alert. The Archbishop of Canterbury, among the peers in the gallery, leaned forward with eagerness. Everyone thought that Sir Edward Grey was going to say something about a compromise. With grave dignity he urged that if now it was only the questiion of the 5s. and 2s. that was at issue, why should there not be a meeting between masters and men, all of them still in friendly mood, to settle the matter? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was conciliatory. He would willingly agree to immediate "conversations" between masters and miners' representatives, but he assumed always the possibility of the insertion of the 5s. and the 2s. He could not say the issue was narrowed to this point. "Candidly, I am not in a position to pledge the Miners Federation, but I am in a postion to inform the House that before it rises the Federation will pledge itself."

Here Mr. Bonar Law said that if the schedule had been waived he would suggest the postponement of the other questions for a friendly conference, and Mr. Asquith put in a word to somewhat similar effect. A hurried whispered consultation took place on the Labour Benches and one member went out to the lobby to fetch in Mr. Enoch Edwards, who had temporarily left the Chamber. Everyone was very quiet because it was realised that peace was in sight.

Mr. Hardie again rose to do his best to bring about a settlement. He made a very direct statement. A joint consultation between the Labour Party and the Executive of the Miners' Federation had taken place that morning, and though nothing definite was settled, "there was a sort of agreement or understanding that the question of the schedule should be left to the district boards if the 5s. and the 2s. were put in the Bill. If it is understood that can be done the Federation can give a definite answer before the afternoon has passed."

This was the challenge direct. Mr. Asquith met it with something like a snort of contempt. "It is obvious that I can give no such pledge. Quite impossible." Cherring and cries released the tension. The chance of an arrangement was for the moment at an end. The proposal for the 5s. and 2s. minimum was rejected without a division.

THE SCHEDULE.

Then Mr. Enoch Edwards proceeded to move the insertion of the much-discussed schedule of minimum rates for piece-workers, and told the House how carefully it had been drawn up. There was hostility from both Liberals and Unionists, a fact strikingly demonstrated by the division, which took place after some discussion as follows:—

Against the schedule.....	367
For the schedule.....	55
Majority against.....	312

While the House went on discussing other amendments members awaited with much interest the decisions to be arrived at by the miners' representatives, who, it had been indicated, were conferring. For hours no news came. Up to the dinner hour the course of events with regard to the Bill itself was still uncertain. The House of Lords, it had been arranged, should meet half an hour before midnight. Whether the Bill would be ready for reception by them at that time no one could say. In the meantime the decision of the Miners' Federation might alter the whole situation. At half-past eight the development of affairs was indicated in an announcement by the Prime Minister. The outstanding differences between coalowners and men, he said had been narrowed to the question as to whether or not the terms of 5s. and 2s. for day-wage men and boys should be included in the Bill. The Government were consequently taking steps to call a conference of owners and men in London on Monday in an effort still further to narrow the difference. In the circumstances the Bill would be held over till Monday and there would be no Saturday sitting. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made the following statement: "I am pleased to state in the name of the Miners' Federation that the men will attend the conference and I hope that as a result an agreement will be arrived at and that if any Bill is necessary it should be an agreed Bill, without which it would be useless for us to continue our discussions. In the course of the Committee discussion and on the motion of Mr. Buxton, a provision as follows was inserted in the Bill, "Nothing in this Act shall prejudice the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before the passing of this Act for the payment of wages at a minimum rate higher than that settled under his Act." An amendment by Lord Robert Cecil to deprive chairmen of district boards of the casting vote was negatived by 249 votes to 109 Mr. W. E. Harvey moved an amendment to prevent the splitting up of districts by the boards, which was negative by 254 votes to 65. An amendment ordering the boards to take coalowners' existing contracts into consideration in settling wages was lost by 248 to 130. A lively discussion arose on a proposal by Mr. Walter Maclaren that district boards on fixing the first minimum wage, should take into consideration contracts existing at the passing of the Act. "We cannot lay down hard and fast lines for the board," said the Attorney-General, in refusing the proposal. Thereupon much spirit was displayed by liberal coalowners. The Government were unmoved, and eventually the amendment was defeated by 248 to 130. All the six clauses of the Bill were passed by 1-15 a.m., when the House had sat for over thirteen hours.

The House rose at 1-20 a.m.

WEEK-END TRAINS.

Before the conclusion of the negotiations on March 22, railway companies were arranging to make further reductions in their already greatly curtailed services. The North-Western are taking off ten more of their main line trains to Scotland, Lancashire and the Midlands on Monday. The Great Northern will to-morrow discontinue eighty-nine suburban trains, and many reductions are announced by the Midland and the Great Western. A circular issued by the Great Central states that to-morrow, and on each Sunday until further notice, all the passenger, goods, and coal trains will be cancelled, with few exceptions. The North London line will be closed on Sundays until further notice. At present the Great Eastern is the only railway company maintaining a full service. The plans of the different companies for the Easter holidays depend on the duration of the strike and the prospects of peace. All over Great Britain the children are suffering acutely from the strike. In almost every big town they are being fed at the public expense, while their unemployed fathers and despairing mothers struggle on as best they can. The plague of cold and darkness is spreading in a manner that is appalling. Some hospitals are without fire or light, and the vast army whom the miners have thrown out of work now numbers some 750,000 men and women.

SICK WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

In one of the small streets off Millstreet, Bradford, a suburb of Manchester (not the Yorkshire town), the women were in unusual commotion this afternoon. Half a dozen of them clustered on the doorstep of one of the cottages. One explained: "It's only Mrs. O—, Sir; she's fainted again, and when she faints her children run screaming to the neighbours to fetch them to help." Another woman brushed past us carrying a grocer's blue paper bag. It was filled with cake. "She meant to light a fire in the invalid's house. "She's got no fire, nor nowt else," said the woman. "There ain't many fires in this street." I looked up, says a correspondent, at the opposite row of chimney-pots. There was only one in about twenty from which arose the slightest trace of smoke. Inquiries showed that of all the inhabitants of the street there was scarcely one family that was escaping poverty as a direct result of the strike. This is typical of the whole district. In addition to the miners of the neighbourhood, all of whom are in great need, there are the wireworkers' families, the women from the flax mill, carters families, and others, all of whom are trying to live on incomes varying from 7s. 6d. a week for miners down to nothing for the rest. In James-street. I found that only one man was at work. Of the others the incomes for the week could not have totalled a sovereign. Inquiries in Lever-street elicited information of a very similar kind, and there is no reason for thinking that sanitary conditions in Bradford are better off. The poverty and suffering are indeed dreadful. A man turned a cart-load of boiler ashes on to the waste land at the corner of Hawk-street, and in five minutes there were fifty women raking through the ashes with their fingers to find cinders. A meat extract firm's cart came into the district this afternoon and began a free distribution of hot beef-tea. Men, women and children fought to get near the vehicle. I was assured that hundreds of sick people are lying ill in houses with neither food nor fire.

At Leeds the gass supply was cut off from six in the morning until six at night. The infirmary every bed of which is occupied, is entirely without coal. There was no means of providing warm food or hot water throughout the institution. The corporation have threatened a further curtailment of the gas supply if advantage is taken of it being turned on at night for lighting to use it for industrial purposes. Grocers' shops at Wrexham and Rhos were on Thursday night March 21 broken into and looted. A large quantity of goods were stolen, including flour, sugar, tea, bacon and eggs. No arrests have been made.

The Mayor of Grimsby stated on March 22 that from three to four thousand men were out of work, and about 500 children depended on charity for their daily food. Over £600 was promptly subscribed, while Mr. Tom Bascombe, a trawl owner, offered to supply £1,000 of beef, together with potatoes, flour, tea, sugar, and butter, for the provision of free meals. Resentment has been aroused by the Guardians' announcement that all men receiving union relief would be disfranchised.

Distress if spreading among the poor of Liverpool and is particularly acute in the Netherfield district. Mr. R. P. Houston continues to distribute 2,000 free meals a day. Owing to the great distress at Hawarden (Chester) by, the closing of ironworks, the Board of Guardians met to consider the granting of relief. During their meeting in the workhouse a crowd of about 150 half-starved men gathered outside, and appealed for food. They were immediately supplied with bread and coffee, and it was afterwards decided to grant monetary relief to destitute families. The Mayor of Middlesbrough has issued a notice headed: "An appeal in relief of the pitiful distress in Middlesbrough and North Ormsbay," which says, "The continuation of the coal strike has had the inevitable result of reducing many families in Middlesbrough to the verge of starvation and in consequence I appeal to everyone who can afford it to send contributions, and help the Distress Committee to carry of the work of relieving the distress. I feel I need not draw any picture of the pitiful condition to which many of our people are now reduced."

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

31, Horoby Road, BOMBAY.

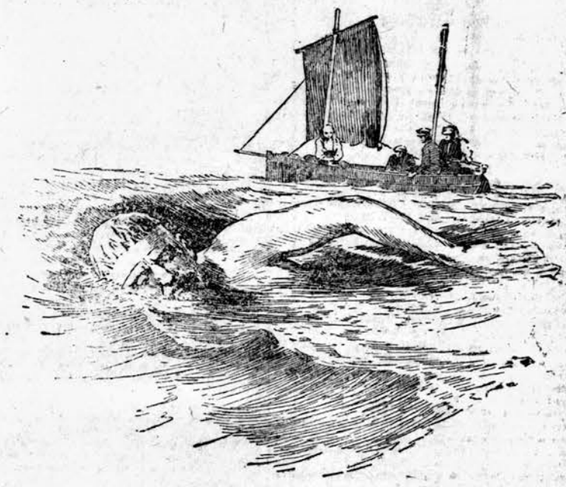
This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

The Great Channel Swim



Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becom

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

India Office, March 19.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Comands.

To be a Divisial Commander—Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B., British Service, vice Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., British Service (Jan. 22).

Army Headquarters Staff.
(Adjutant-General's Branch).

To be an Assistant Adjutant-General—Col. H. G. Smith, R.A., vice Colonel C. T. Robinson, R.A. (Dec. 22, 1911).

Divisional Staff.

To be a D.A.A.G.—Maj. W. H. Norman, 11th Lancers (Dec. 29. 1911.)

Personal Staff.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 7th (Meerut) Div.—Capt. H. M. Davidson 36th Jacob's Horse (Jan. 22.)

To be Political Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden—Lieut. G. T. C. Perram, R.G.A. (Jan. 15).

March 16.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order to Council of May 13, 1901—Lieut. F. K. Prideaux-Brune has been transferred to the Emergency List (March 14).

War Office, March 19.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col S C U Smith to command the Artillery of a Division in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed (Dec 22, 1911).

Col W B Eickle to be an Assistant Qrma-Gen (March 12).

Establishments.

Ordnance Factories—Lieut.-Col C P Martel, R A from a member of the Ordance Board to be Superintendent of the Royal Gun and Garriage Factories, vice Col H C L Holden, C B retired (March 14).

Research Department.

Capt C E T Rolland R A from Assistant to be Proof and Experimental Officer (March 13) Lieut F D S Gethin R A to be an Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer (March 13.

Cavalry.

3rd (Kings Own) Hussars—Sec Lieut A H M Bell to be Lieut (Sept 6 1911).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A.—Maj G L C Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff (March 3) Superny Lieut B L Duke of restored to the establisment (March 1)

R G A.—The following SupernyCapts are restored to the establishment:—C C Marindin (Feb 19) M L Wilkinson March 9). The following Superay Lieuts are restored to the establisment:—C J Russell (Feb 27) R O Latham (March 15).

Infantry.

Buffs (E. Kent Reg.)—Sec. Lieut. G. L. B. Marsden resigns his commission (March 20.)

R. Fusiliers (City of London Reg.)—Major R. Fowler-Butler to be Lieut.-Col. (March 12).

Gloucestershire Reg.—Superny. Lieut. H. T. Hozford is restored to the establishment (Feb. 29).

Worcestershire Reg.—Sec. Lieut. C. S. Field is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (March 6).

Duke of Cornwall's L. I.—Lieut. L. D. Passy, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, to be Capt., under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Jan. 20).

Duke of Wellington's W. Riding Reg.)—Capt Aston A. St. Hill to be Adjutant (March 9).

King's R. R. C.—Lieut. Col. C. S. Chaplin on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half pay List (March 18); Maj C. Gosling to be Lieut.-Col. (March 18).

Prince of Wales's (N. Staffs. Reg.)—Capt. L. J. Wyatt to be Maj. (March 6.)

Durham L. I.—Lieut. B. C. Smyth Pigott is seconded for service on the Staff (March 4).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Sec Lieut J. T. Corryton to be Lieut. (Jan. 3.)

Army Medical Service.

Surg.-Gen. J. C. Dorman, C. M. G. M. B., is placed on retired pay (March 20) Col. M. W Kerin, C. B., to be Surg.-Gen. (March 20.)

The following Lieut.-Cols. from the R.A.M.C. to be Cols:—C. E. Nichol, D.S.O., M.B. (March 9); S. Westcott, C.M.G. (March 20).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The following Majs. to be Lieut.-Cols:—S. G. Moores (March 9); T. B. Beach (March 10); C. W. R. Healey (March 20).

Queen Alexandra's Imperral Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Grace M. Bennet resigns her appointment (Mach 19).

Memoranda.

Col. C. T. Reay, C.B., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. (March 20).

Brev. Col. W. B. Hickie, from R.F. (City of London Reg.), to be Col. March 12).

Sec. Lieut. C. S. Field, Worcestershire Reg., is granted the local rank of Lieut., while employed with the West African Frontier Force (March 6).

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt. A. St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., resigns his commission (March 20).

S. D. Stevenson, late Lieut., Black Watch (R. Highldrs.), to be Lieut (March 20).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R.F.A.—J. T. Phillipson to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation)—(March 23.)

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached—Lieut. J. A. Buttery resigns his commission (March 20).

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Buffs (E. Kent Reg.)—L. C. Sargent, late Cadet Lance-Corpl., King's School (Canterbury, O.T.C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 20.)

4th Batt. King's (Liverpool Reg.)—Sec. Lieut. J. N. Hawkins, resigns his commission (March 20.)

4th Batt. Manchester Reg.—J. E. M. Atherley, late Cadet, Bedford Grammar School O.T.C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 20.)

4th Batt. Prince of Wales's (N. Staffs Reg.)—Capt. H. C. Tweedie, D.S.O., Prince of Wales's (N. Staffs Reg.), to be Adjutant (March 1.)

3rd Batt. R. Munster Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) J. F. R. Masy-Westropp is confirmed in his rank.

Army Service Corps.

J. W. D. Jenkins to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (March 20.)

Royal Army Medical Corps.

W. A. Miller to be Lieut. (on probation) (Feb. 19.)

Channel Islands Militia.

Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey.

Artillery—Capt. H. S. Le Rossignol to be Maj. March 7. Lieut. W. P. Falle to be Capt. (March 7); Sec. Lieut. A.D. C. Le Sueur to be Lieut. (March 7.)

1st or W. Batt. (L L)—Sec. Lieut. F. W. Napper to be Lieut. March 7.)

Admiralty, 18th March.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Dowrish Drake, Supernumerary, is placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 21st February.

Admiralty, 19th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in in Council of 22nd Feruary, 1870—Lieutenant Duncan Herman Carmichael has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 25th January, Clark Malcolm Gifford Stebbing Cull has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Assitant Engineer Robert Arthur Jordan has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Retired Engineer. Dated 14th March.

Admiralty, 20th March.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Commander William Lightoller (retired) Lieutenant Herbert Maude.

Admiralty, 20th March.

Engineer Captain William Milton has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Rear Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th February.

Engineer Commander John Richardson has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 27th February.

Admiralty 21st March.

Sub-Lieutenant Cuthbert Coppinger has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th January.

Gunner Joseph William Patcoe has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 18th March.

War Office, 22nd March.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Charles R. Newman, Royal Artillery, to be a General staff Officer, 3rd grade, vice Major A. F. Gordon, D. S. O., The Gordon Highlanders, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 15th March.

Captain Roland H. Mangles, D. S. O., The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major F. R. Hicks, The Hampshire Regiment, appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 9th, March.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars. Captain William Neilson is secoqded for service as Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 1st March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

"Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Maurice L. McDonell retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Charles E. G. Vesey to be Major, under the provisions of Article 28 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 6th December.

Lieutenant Hugh B. Sweet-Escott is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 10th March.

Second Lieutenant Charles C Phipps to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th March.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Frank Povah is antedated, to 17th October, 1909, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to 6th March.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain Stanley W Beeman, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice W S W Browne, who exchanges. Dated 29th February.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Reginald C Wray is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Charles J Tawney to be Major. Dated 28th February.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain William R. H. Dann is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th March.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant, Vere E. W. Simpson resigns his commission. Dated 23rd March.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain William E. Sykes, from The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Major. Dated 17th February, 1912, but not to draw pay or allowances prior to 22rd March.

The Border Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Cecil E. Graham is restored to the establisment, Dated 22nd January.

The Hampshire Regiment. Captain George W. Reid to be adjutant. Dated 21st March,

The Sherwood Foresters (Notinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant William H. Happell to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th February.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney C. Style, on completion of his period of service in commaad of a Battalion, is placed on the Halfpay List. Dated 21st March.

Major Stanhope H. Pedly to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R. C. Style. Dated 21st March.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Robert M. Dudgeon is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territoril Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Henry R. F. Sullivan resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd March.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Regiment, Lieutenant Robert B. Bergne is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain James P. Tredennick is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant Reginald H. Leyland is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st March.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Arthur Street retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd March.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 21st March. John P. J. Murphy, M. B. Arthur R. Greenwood. William L. Bennett, M.B.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Gertrude E. Vernon resigns her appointment. Dated 16th March.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned to be Colonels:—Brevet Colonel Herbert G. Smith, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd December.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney C. Style. Dated 4th October.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IRISH WOMEN MAKER OF STAINED GLASS.

Miss Purser's stained glass and mosaic industry, started about eight years ago, is now one of the most flourishing of Irish industries—from which beautiful stained glass windows are sent far and wide, from Skibbereen to Smyrna. At the moment, Miss Purser and the artists who ably assist her are employed on a splendid window for the grand hall of the Royal Hospital, Kailmainham, which hospital is said to owe its existence to the suggestion of the kindly, if frail, Nell Gwynn. The coats of arms of the various generals who have commanded the forces in Ireland are on the chapel windows, but room has to be found for the four last on the new window. These are Lords Sandhurst, Strathnairn, Grenfell, and Sir Neville Lyttelton. Only a visit of inspection to Miss Purser's studio in Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin, can give the uninitiated any idea of the complicated and tedious process of stained glass window-making. There is first a coloured sketch of the design, then a life-sized cartoon, with lines indicating the divisions between each of the multitudinous pieces of coloured glass. The glass is cut to shape and size on the cartoon by one of the expert workmen, then put together temporarily with wax until the faces and shading have been painted in. And as regards painting glass, no coloured paint will stand the firing necessary, and only a brown iron paint can be employed, and this is so manipulated by the clever artist that innumerable soft effects are produced.

THE PROCESS.

The pieces are again taken asunder—after the manner of a bewildering puzzle—and put on trays, and into the kiln, to be fired, and finally are "leaded," that is to say, joined by a lead tubing, made at the studio. Coloured glass is not made in Ireland, but Miss Purser patriotically uses as much of the Irish-blown bottle glass as possible. This not only enters into the composition of the handsome stained windows, but forms charming panels on it own account. The various shades of the design are got from the ordinary greeny-white bottle, combined with the deep value glass of the poison bottles—the brownish glass of the more cheerful bottles for Dublin stout, and the yellow of sundry medicine bottles, one and all raised from the common place to the ideally artistic by the skill and talent of this clever artist.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	94	23
Same date last year	61	53
Total mortality from all causes		121
Same date last year		159

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

SULTAN'S TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

London, March 22.

The action of the Sultan in bestowing the highest decoration of the Turkish Empire upon the King is accepted by the British people in the spirit which prompted it. Whatever sins, both of Commission and omission, Turkish Governments, past and present, may have committed, our admiration for the great qualities of the Osmanli has never failed. The hardest task of British diplomacy for years past has been, and is still, to save the Turk from himself. Truth to tell, it has proved, more often than not, a Sisyphean labour. At the present moment it is once more our duty to tell our old ally that the retention of a mortifying and nerveless limb is a source of danger, not of strength, to the body politic. The surrender of Tripoli will, no doubt, be galling to Ottoman pride; but the truest friends of the Turks are those who advise them to accept the inevitable.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

"Peaceful picketing" has been extended from the railway signal-box and the mouth of the pit to the sacred portals of 10, Downing-street. Yesterday's Cabinet Council was peacefully picketed by Mr. Redmond and "T. P." This might have appeared a wild dream a year ago; but in this topsy-turvy time nothing ever happens but the impossible. Whether the picket was admitted within the Council chamber itself; whether the victors actually dictated terms in the Capitol, or sat, grim janitors, on the other side of the door, is, of course one of those Cabinet secrets which it is treason to reveal. But in this atmosphere of secret bargaining, it is pertinent to inquire. What has become of the "Will of the People"?

CLAIMS OF WALES AND IRELAND.

Meanwhile, if the heart of "gallant little Wales" is as keenly set on her plunder Bill as it is said to be the length of the Cymric countenance must surely justify an advance in barbers' prices throughout the Principality. The Irishmen, masters of the bigger battalions, have got the ear of the Government—tight between their finger and thumb. They have set Home Rule once more in front of Disestablishment. There is, or should presently be, a pretty Celtic battle raging, with epithets to suit. Speaking from a detached point of view, one must own that the faithful is precacious Taffy has a good deal to complain of. He should follow the example of the West African fetish-man and try the effect of beating his idol.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

The week which has seen the launch of the "Ajax" and "Queen Mary" has also witnessed that of the second Austrian Dreadnought "Tegetthoff." It is a useful reminder that the sea-affairs no longer claims the attention of two or three Powers only. The naval development of Austria-Hungary is not dictated by hostility to Great Britain. But whatever antagonisms prompt the development of foreign sea-power, the nation which lives by sea-power, must reckon with a new potential rival. That is part of the price of Admiralty. The name of the Emperor is still absent from the Austro-Hungarian Navy. The first Dreadnought was to have been called after him. The name was changed by his own command to Viribus Unitiee, the second is called after the hero of Lissa. It is perhaps, a small matter, but it is significant of Franz Josef's singleminded devotion to his country.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

In China the Powers are worrying a great deal too much about their loans, and far too little about the restoration of order and stability. The telegrams from Peking still reek of the greasy quarrels of usurers, to an extent which must be offensive to every right-minded man one is not disposed to express any definite opinion upon the merits of this squalid wrangle over the grave of a fallen dynasty, though it appears that English money is somewhere at the back of both sets of disputants. One suspect, however that the new Premier of China is probably not very far beyond his rights in trying to borrow in the cheapest market and in endeavouring to save his country from being tied hand and foot, not to foreign moneylenders in general but to one particular ring. The protest announced to-day from the four Powers therefore, leaves one unmoved.

PERSIA AND ANGLO-RUSSIAN NOTE.

Persia's reply to the Anglo-Russian Note is no doubt an interesting document but it seems to leave the real situation very much where it was before. The Teheran Government professes to accept the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention it promises to dismiss its ragged "catch-'em-alive-oh's" when the ex-Shah and Salar-ed-Dowleh leave Persia it is willing to talk with the two Legations about creating a better Army and it agrees to give Mahommed Ali his reduced pension of £9,000 a year. The sum of £200,000 down, offered by the two Governments in return for these not very onerous promises, seems handsome one does not scoff at the Anglo-Russian Note, because one holds that Persia must somehow be kept on her feet but it really does look a little remote from actual facts. It is true that, as one gathers from to-day's "Near East" the ex-Shah and his wives and followers are now huddled up in a little villa on the outskirts of Odessa but his brother, the Salar-ed-Dowleh is still hacking people about in Kermanshah and until he goes there will be little peace for Persia.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Public rejoicing at the windfalls that have come to London University must not be dashed by the discovery that there is dissension inside its Senate. As it has been found impossible to sink differences of policy within closed doors, then by all means let them be publicly discussed and settled for good. If present disputes are fomented by inadvertence on the one hand and pique on the other then the discipline of a little public opinion can do no harm. Finally, if it fails, no individual and no group however important must hinder the University from entering on an era of energy and prosperity for which it has waited so patiently and so long.

NAPOLEON'S CLOTHES.

How curiously a lecture by Dr. Daymard yesterday on Napoleon's clothes reads in cold print! For over a century the whole world has recognised "the little man in the green coat." The phrase is a vivid epitome, just as phrases of Carlyle have for ever epitomised Frederick the Great, and little touches in Elia have given long-vanished London clerks immortality. And here comes Dr. Daymard with the stark little fact that Napoleon was in the habit of paying 210 francs for his green coats, 160 for his no less famous grey overcoats, and 48 for his equally historic hats. Things that helped to magnetise mankind reduced to the level of dry goods sold over a counter!

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

There is a very attractive completeness in the scheme of London's two-fold memorial to King Edward—a statue in Broad Walk and a park in Shadwell—as adopted at yesterday's Mansion House meeting. With regard to the former one agrees with Sir Squire Bancroft in regretting that his Majesty's effigy will seemingly have its back turned to Piccadilly. Respecting the latter, one begs to echo Sir Vezey Strong's gratitude to the anonymous lady who has promised £25,000 towards providing the poor of East London with "the purest of human pleasures," in honour of one of the best of English kings.

THE PLAYGOERS' CLUB.

The Playgoers' Club opens its new premises to-day with the usual ceremonial, and, as its members are as hospitable as they are earnest, all should go well A club which, as one believes, numbers its subscribes in thousands, should exercise a considerable influence on the theatrical taste of the day. On the whole, its record is a good one. The worst enemy of theatrical as of every other art is sheer indifference. The Playgoers' Clgb has always taken the theatre seriously. Long may it continue to do so, and with a friendly eye to the best work!

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

By Royal Appointment.

Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

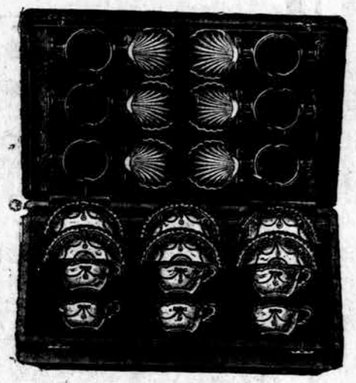
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10, Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and Poona.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1076.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Invoices and Through Shippers.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS;
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have been hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since its cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. Post Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona.

Digitized with financial support from the Getty Initiative on 29 June, 2017

SEE YOU GET 'VANA'
THE IDEAL TONIC
'VANA'
(Trade Mark)
TONIC WINE
Obtainable of all Pharmacists
A timely course of 'VANA' will avert breakdown under mental or physical strain.
'VANA' is perfectly pure, its tonic action is swift, and its effect permanent.
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H M. KING GEORGE V.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)

HEAD OFFICE:—YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR DEPOT AT THE DELHI DURBAR

Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES, TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs,
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect these

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the undermentioned medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rupture and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 16 vegetable drugs and 136 vegetable oils.

PILES AND BLIND PILES, Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which causes much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured, without the inconvenience to confinement.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdominous parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, Paralysis, sciatica of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one is astonishing after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate Uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES,—Impede Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantaisis Pills and Oil fo 30 days, Rs. 12-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days. Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, shooting pain, itchings, and irritations cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 21 days, Rs. 12-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Heaping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-13.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-aches, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-13.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumours and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 5-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banaras, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 15 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 15 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be more known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) W. HERAKEY Government Telegraphs.

9th September, 1904.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Price in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE RIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poverty of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of weakness and impotency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 12½d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "MEDICAL Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervousness, debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 48, 2nd Crescent, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

"The Universal Killer!"
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Tins, Flasks, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BLYTH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3, 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A Famous Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity or the system a timely remedy may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. 3d. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH MOLTON, DEVON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.